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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Raises World Gold Price

Herr Hitler Arouses Germany

Racketeers Fear Federal Arm

Graf Zeppelin Outrides Storm

Arms Parley Awaits December

Russia May Open Race's Cradle

THE United States embarks upon its policy of buying newly mined gold at a price above the world market in order to increase commodity prices. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation makes a formal bid of $31.36 an ounce for as much gold as may be offered, providing only that the metal has been mined in the United States or its territories. The new price is 27 cents higher than the quotation on the London gold exchange, but not as much above the market as Wall Street had expected it would be. The new policy of raising commodity prices by depreciating the dollar is trusted by the Administration to bring wide results, but obviously haste must wait upon assurance—The price named bespeaks a cautious beginning.

¶ As Washington embarks on gold buying the country begins to bring the new code for retailers into sharper perspective. The Government is seen to have exercised discrimination that promises most to success. In refusing to agree that selling price should be cost plus 10 per cent, but rather wholesale cost plus store wages, a better equalization has been secured. In exempting small stores in small towns from the demands of the code, distribution costs have been kept down in the place where this would do the most good—The prices have been held down for the long-suffering farmer.

¶ Berlin hears Chancellor Hitler open the campaign for the Reichstag election which is to approve the Government's Geneva withdrawal. The Sportspalast contains 20,000 listeners, 10 times as many stand by amplifiers in the streets, and the radio carries the address. Through 95 minutes the audience gives a remarkable example of responsiveness as the Chancellor demands arms equality and revision of the Versailles Treaty. In his book Herr Hitler contends that mass assemblies and "mass suggestion" are indispensable—Certainly he is a master at insinuating his ideas into the mass.

¶ The U. S. Senate committee on racketeering concludes illuminating hearings at Chicago. John Factor, kidnaped and ransomed, shows that kidnapers have no fear of local police, whom they can "fix," but great fear of federal officers, who never give up and cannot be bought off. Numerous chiefs of police testify that police are hindered, halted and frustrated by outside political influences which profit thereby. Racketeers consist of killers and gentlemen, the latter being wealthy, "respectable" fixers who share the spoils. Senator Copeland wants the public to press Congress—Reform will come through exposure.

¶ Akron, Ohio, sees the Graf Zeppelin ride out an all-night storm rather than attempt a risky landing. Autos play their lights on the great dirigible, crowds shout, the radio invites it down. For the first time Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the German craft, waits 10 hours above a hangar. The act is eloquent. It explains why the Graf circumnavigated the earth, why it has safely crossed the Atlantic 50 times, why it has stayed on its history-making course aloft while other ships of its type have failed or gone to smash—An unruffled patience can make mountains move and futile storms fold their tents.

¶ World flashes reach the Monitor thus: Senator Albert Sarraut is chosen by President Lebrun to form the new French Cabinet. Madrid struggles with a construction workers strike and with rioting students in the law school. Japan considers retaliatory tariffs to combat what it calls world-wide obstructions to its swelling exports. Hsiuyen, China, reports the escape of Dr. Niels Nielsen, American missionary, from the bandits who have held him for ransom since April—Kidnaping slips and slumps in earnestly imitative China.

¶ Geneva sees Disarmament Conference leaders struggle with the problem of a date to which the conference should adjourn. The Steering Committee recommends Dec. 4, unless President Henderson regards a meeting as futile. Norman H. Davis sits in, but offers no suggestion—America feels that Europe must decide how to meet the German withdrawal.

¶ American recognition of Soviet Russia may open the way to important discoveries in the region that perhaps cradled mankind. So declares Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, the paleontologist who found in the Gobi Desert the famous dinosaur eggs. The Soviet Union's Asiatic territory is a huge anthropological pie with only the edges nibbled. All roads led from the interior of Asia, says Dr. Andrews, millions of years before they converged on Rome—Will primitive man's story be unearthed beside those dim trails?

Seeks to Organize New French Cabinet

By Henri Manuel—
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Senator Albert Sarraut

Sarraut Accepts Invitation to Try To Form Cabinet

President Lebrun Assigns Task to Leader in French Senate

PARIS, Oct. 25 (AP)—Senator Albert Sarraut today was asked by President Lebrun to form a cabinet and agreed to undertake the task.

The cabinet would replace that of M. Edouard Daladier, former Premier, which fell this week after heated debate in the Chamber of Deputies over the Government leader's plan to balance the budget and protect the franc through various new taxes and governmental economies.

The Premier-Designate tentatively accepted what was considered a difficult task in attempting to form the new cabinet, but asked President Lebrun's permission to consult his friends before making a final decision.

Immediately upon leaving the Elysée Palace, to which he had been summoned just after lunch, M. Sarraut got in touch with party leaders and examined the prospects of forming a new majority to further the Center view, wrecked by the Left cartel.

As the most likely possibility for the Premiership, he waited in his office at the Navy Ministry for the presidential automobile to conduct him to the palace. There he and the President canvassed the situation for a full hour.

An official announcement at the palace said, "M. Sarraut has accepted this mission."

"The Senator, although he said he reserved definite reply" until be consulted his friends, was regarded as certain to undertake the Cabinet job.

Hitler Opens Election Campaign With Sharp Attack on Versailles

Reaffirms Germany's Desire for Peace With Honor as Equal Member of World Society—Berlin Crowds Cheer Reference to French Conciliation

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 25—Sharp criticism of "the monstrous treaty of Versailles" and an accounting of the Government's eight months in office, together with reaffirmation of Germany's desire for peace with honor and for the right to equality, marked Chancellor Adolf Hitler's first election campaign speech last night.

The speech, delivered before a packed house at Berlin's Sports Palace and relayed on all German stations, was primarily for home consumption. Therefore the Chancellor used the language of an election campaign rather than of the diplomacy such as has been associated with his recent announcements to the world. Hitler as an old campaigner instead of a Chancellor appeared again.

Despite this fact the speech was based on the same demands for foreign recognition of Germany's equal status among the world powers and the country's willingness to serve the cause of peace, provided what it considers its elemental rights as a nation are acknowledged.

Certain parts of the speech might be harshly criticized abroad, but no one listening to it could deny either the sincerity of the speaker or his firm conviction that the policy he has pursued is the only way to restoration of German honor and world peace.

Rarely can a German audience have been more enthusiastic in its applause, which was conspicuously loud when Herr Hitler declared the German people is ready to extend the hand of reconciliation to the French people. To observers here last night's popular enthusiasm was yet another explanation of why Herr Hitler has succeeded, namely because on the disarmament question and regarding Versailles he voices the demands of all Germans, and because of his simplified presentation of a subject, which makes particular appeal to the masses.

Such simplification may at some times appear to some to go too far, as, for instance, when the Treaty of Versailles is blamed for all post-war troubles without any reference to the tremendous waste of the World War which preceded it.

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Economic Issues Forcing Austria To Seek Alliance

Riccione Accord Is Held Weakened by Limits of Trade With Italy

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—While the limelight has focused largely on the political aspect of Austria's affairs it is recognized here, that economic factors must ultimately determine the nation's future alliances.

Limitations of trade possibilities between Austria and Italy, it is felt, preclude any fundamental improvement in the economic situation here being effected merely through a trade agreement between these two countries alone. Italy's contribution is seen to consist in helping to arrange a central European trade and economic union, including Italy and Germany, which would facilitate commerce among all the peoples in this part of the world. Already certain steps are being made in this direction. Austria has concluded a trade agreement with Hungary, whereby the timber of Alpine mountains will be traded for wheat from Danubian plains.

Whether or not Austria, forced by extreme want, will be driven into Hitlerism is held to depend upon whether satisfactory trade arrange-

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Delay in Buying Radio Equipment Laid to Hultman

Boston Counsel Declares Funds Already Have Been Appropriated

No further delay nor appropriation is necessary in the installation of a police radio system for Boston.

This was the statement today of Mr. Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel, who termed Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman's request for $300,000 for a radio and a new signal system a political coup.

He already has $75,000 granted him for a radio system and this sum has been adjudged by experts sufficient for an effective radio setup, the corporation counsel averred. Mr. Silverman interprets Mr. Hultman's demand as that of an opportunist, who would hold installation of radio up until some $300,000 is granted for a blinker system, which has been condemned as futile in many quarters.

Mr. Hultman has indicated that the recent epidemic of holdups and outlawry make it immediately necessary that these new facilities of communication be acquired. He says he will obtain the necessary $300,000 under an emergency law, whereby the Mayor is obliged to furnish funds in order that the department may be conducted so as to protect lives and property to the fullest extent possible.

Mr. Hultman apparently has decided that recent outbreaks of lawlessness have created an emergency demanding additional equipment for his department. Last winter the commissioner asked for $300,000 from the city council to reëquip his department with a new signal system. He was granted but $75,000. Asserting that this sum spent for a radio would comprise merely a gesture, he refused to continue with his plans. Insistent on a two-way radio system that would enable officers to talk back to the broadcasting stations, he is understood to have declared he will not be stopped now in his determination to get this equipment.

Mr. Silverman declared his conviction that Mr. Hultman was mistaken if he believes the emergency law would permit him to requisition $300,000 for his present purpose.

According to Mr. Silverman's interpretation of the law the requisitions must precede the establishment of the tax rate and the budget. It would be a regrettable thing if there were no protection for the taxpayers against unscheduled onslaughts on the treasury, said Mr. Silverman.

Other legal experts, however, were inclined to support Mr. Hultman's version of the emergency law. It is the essence of an emergency measure, they averred, that it extends extraordinary powers. When danger to life and property is threatened, an emergency provision should give the means of relief without waiting on the usual channels of democratic action. If this emergency law forced Mr. Hultman to wait perhaps until the emergency was over before getting relief, it would hardly be an emergency measure, they declare.

Europe Uses Added Leisure In Promoting Popular Wave Of Revival Of Folk Dancing

How Will the New Leisure Be Used?

Third of 18 Articles

By Godfrey Lias

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Few people, probably, realize that the old folk dances are today more than holding their own against the modern ballroom dances. Evening after evening, throughout the world, young and not so young gather, often in the traditional local costumes, to vie with one another in the old-fashioned (?) steps handed down through countless generations.

Thirty years ago, folk dancing seemed to be rapidly dying out. Today, its devotees are more numerous than ever. In practically every country of Europe there are societies which make it their business to ferret out the old dances, the old tunes, the old dresses and to revive interest in them. They are succeeding to an altogether remarkable degree.

There is work for many leisure hours in this direction. And, like all the best leisure hobbies, the activity is a communal one. Moreover, it is an education in itself. There is research work to be done among old manuscripts. There are out-of-the-way rural districts to be combed for survivals of local dances. There are museums to be visited and books to be scanned for pictures of old gowns. Then the dresses have to be cut out and sewn by skillful fingers. Even the musical instruments are nowadays often homemade.

Is a Community Affair

Thus, in the ultimate result, the folk dance is a composite affair to the making of which many people have contributed. And when it is performed it is equally a question not merely of couples but of everybody joining in with everybody.

The folk dance presumably began as a pagan religious ceremony. It still survives in this form in many parts of the world—among the Pueblos and Navajos of western United States for instance.

In the wedding dances of Poland and Lithuania, or the paparuda—the drought dance—of Roumania, one can see the process of transition still going on. The next stage can be traced in the lovely maypole dances of England where the religious significance has entirely disappeared, although the ceremonial largely remains.

Finally, comes the ordinary country dance—carefree, graceful, energetic, which in endless variety is again being danced on village green or in parish hall from one end of the Old World to the other—and in not a few parts of the New World into the bargain.

In the Baltic states and among the southern Slavic races, the revival of the folk dance spurred on the revival of the national consciousness, the liberation of which was the most tremendous result of the World War.

Many Dancing Societies

Today, in most of these, and many other countries, there are countless societies devoted to the purely recreational side of folk dancing. They assemble at home for their own

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Things Present

The editorial, "'Medical Jokers' and NRA," draws attention to a development which should be plainly understood.

You are in Jerusalem, let us say, and you wish to send a telegram written in Hebrew. What would happen is told in Notes From Jerusalem on the Editorial page.

Don't you wish that people could say about your letters what the writer of "Visiting on Paper" says on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page?

If we are to believe J. F. H., there are some unsuspected pleasures in going it alone. See the Home Forum page.

Another installment of News About Newspapers appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page, a collection of the best cartoons of the week, more Vocations (ideas which have brought supplies, shared by our readers), and another Junior Cross-Word.

Teachers' Minimum Wage Adopted by Alabama Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 25—The State Board of Education at its annual meeting here Oct. 20 adopted a minimum wage scale for teachers providing that teachers in counties sharing in the equalization fund shall not receive less than the salary provided for various classifications in the set-up. This assures a living wage, it is said.

The scale provides a minimum of $40 a month for the lowest graded teachers and a minimum of $135 for those with the highest type certificate and long experience. About 40 counties, all rural, share in the equalization fund which is distributed equally every year according to need as indicated by school attendance the preceding year.

Kidnapers Fear Federal Force, Victim Asserts

Copeland Committee to Draft Legislation for Next Congress

Coöperation Sought

Help of Local Authorities Needed—Wealthy Allies of Gangs Uncovered

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 — Kidnapers are afraid only of federal law enforcement officers, it was declared here yesterday by John ("Jake the Barber") Factor, as a conclusion of his experience as a victim of this type of criminal, in testifying at the senatorial subcommittee's investigation of racketeering. The committee at yesterday's session concluded its long list of hearings, held in various parts of the country.

Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, in charge of the investigation, stated the records gathered would be studied and a program of legislation drawn up for presentation at the next meeting of Congress. He emphasized the need of public support for the project to force congressional action.

Jake Factor, whose son was kidnaped, and who later suffered a similar experience, said the kidnapers had no fear of local authorities. It was easy to "fix" or influence them, he said. When Jake asked permission to send a letter to his wife through the mail, his captors refused, stating they would take no chances with federal men.

Close Coöperation Needed

This indicates the need of closer federal coöperation with local authority in kidnaping cases, said Mr. Factor. The criminal is afraid of the federal investigator because he never gives up and cannot be bought off, the witness said.

Racketeering finds its allies in some of the leading, wealthy and respected citizens of Chicago, it was declared by John P. Alcock, former police commissioner. He said there are two kinds of racketeers, the killers and the gentlemen. The latter take no part in the direct action, but provide the protection through political connections, and take a cut in the proceeds of crime, said Mr. Alcock. There are many rackets in which killing does not enter, he said, but the killing rackets form alliances with them.

"No racketeer works without protection of some kind," said Mr. Al-

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First Snow Falls In Three States Of New England

Northern and western New England's autumn tinted woods "dressed up extra special" yesterday when they put on white overcoats. Snow fell in Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts, officially inaugurating the first snowfall of the year.

Walden, Vt., reported the heaviest fall—8 inches. Four inches were recorded near Montpelier, where telephone and telegraph communications were cut off and transportation was delayed for several hours. In Newport, the storm disabled the fire alarm system and delayed the arrival of firemen at a fire in a blazing three-story building.

Seven counties in Maine got their first taste of winter, with Rumford reporting the heaviest fall for that State of three inches.

Berkshire County received its share with snow falling in various proportions.

Elizabethtown, N. Y., reported that communities in the Adirondack section were isolated today as a result of the blizzard that blocked roads and broke down communication lines. In some parts snow a foot in depth was recorded in up-state villages.

The swirling snowflakes contrasted with the many roses, asters and geraniums still in bloom in gardens throughout the storm area.

Geneva's Hopes Deferred

GENEVA'S Arms Conference is adjourning with little definite achievement as a result of its year and a half's labor, although leaving sufficient of its machinery in motion to prepare new ground for disarmament, the need for which is more urgent than ever.

For six months beginning February, 1932, arguments whirled around the draft convention that a preparatory commission had spent four years drawing up. France was its main backer, Germany its main opponent. Opposition fixed on the fact that the convention left untouched the dictated provisions of the peace treaties, leaving victor states in the same strong position, while only slightly limiting their defenses.

With stalemate in sight in June, 1932, President Hoover suddenly infused new life into the moribund conference with a new convention calling for one-third reduction in land armies, over police needs, similar cuts in battleships and other drastic moves, including abolition of tanks, heavy mobile guns and chemical warfare.

Russia, Italy and Germany agreed at once; France and Britain more slowly, and with conditions; Japan objected. Enthusiasm again began to simmer down.

Once more a revitalizing convention was sprung upon the conference—this time from Britain, in March, 1933. The MacDonald draft convention succeded where the original one had failed, for, coming after the London Five-Power Conference, which had agreed to Germany's technical equality, it definitely proposed replacing the objectionable clauses of the peace treaties by others more congenial to Germany. It provided for all-round quantitative and qualitative reduction of men and material. The draft convention was unanimously accepted as a basis for world disarmament accord.

Disagreement with the German Government over treaty modifications, however, still militated against any successful outcome as the conference met Oct. 16, after a long adjournment, and further adjournment was inevitable.

It Is 'Safety First' With Him

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Dr. Hugo Eckener, Commander Graf Zeppelin

Arms Conference Bureau to Work During Recess

Convening of Commission on Dec. 4 to Depend on Progress Made

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 25—If recommendations to be made by the bureau of the Disarmament Conference are accepted by the general commission tomorrow, work will be continued in spite of the grave situation in which the conference has been placed by Germany's withdrawal 13 days ago.

The procedure to be followed will, however, be different, owing to the changed circumstances. While the general commission after tomorrow's meeting will adjourn to Dec. 4, the bureau of the conference will be in permanent session to carry on the work which was indicated by Sir John Simon in his report to the bureau, namely to bring the British draft convention up to date and prepare it for a second reading before the general commission.

At the same time negotiations for a larger measure of agreement on disarmament between the powers will be continued under responsibility of the bureau.

The date of Dec. 4 is only provisional, and if the negotiations or the work of the bureau are not completed before that time the president of the bureau, Mr. Arthur Henderson, would be empowered to alter the date. The bureau, which is composed of 16 members, will decide whether to intrust to a small committee the preparation of an amended draft convention.

The situation seems greatly eased by today's decision of the bureau which is most important, first, because of the unanimous determination to conclude a disarmament convention as quickly as circumstances allow; second, because disarmament negotiations will be conducted at Geneva.

The French ministerial crisis should not put obstacles in the way of negotiations since not only is France genuinely anxious to conclude a disarmament convention, but the policy of the Daladier government concerning disarmament was approved Oct. 16 by three-fourths of the French Parliament, so that the next French Government will follow an identical policy.

Zeppelin Spends Night Aloft Over Akron for Safety

Lands Early in Morning Because of Difficulty Caused by Winds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio., Oct. 25—A gray and somber dawn welcomed the Graf Zeppelin as it slid into the dock at Akron's airport at 5 a. m. today after 31 consecutive hours in the air spent alternately battling winds and drifting through storms.

Commander Hugo Eckener had again lived up to his reputation for cautiousness and good judgment by cleverly maneuvering the great dirigible with its precious cargo over the field during a night of driving sleet and gusty wind, while impatient thousands of earthlings waited below for the landing.

Whipping about in the cold wind the sturdy air liner, which is completing its "jubilee" or fiftieth transoceanic crossing, hove into sight like a phantom giant through the chill darkness at 7:30 p. m. Tuesday. Headlights from hundreds of cars played over the ship and the floodlights of the airport followed her as Dr. Eckener first headed downward, then reversed the engines as the wind squalls strengthened and again nosed her upward.

An answering beam of light fell perpendicularly across the wet field from the bottom of the ship's car. Time and again she circled, nosed down toward the huge Zeppelin hangar that had sheltered the Akron and the Macon, and again headed upward. Dr. Eckener was taking no chances. He stood pat in the face of radio appeals, "When are you going to land?"

That he didn't land in spite of the appeals is the best answer to the question, "How has the Graf managed to avoid storms so successfully, when other dirigibles have so often encountered trouble?"

Dr. Eckener admitted that the long delay of landing on this particular flight was very unusual. "We could have come down," he said, "but it would have meant tying up to a mast on the field in the middle of the night and think of that poor baby we had aboard! As it was, he had a nice bath and a nice sleep until morning." Several children were among the passengers.

He also admitted that weather conditions in Ohio are not what he finds them in South America and Europe.

The commander announced that weather permitting he would take the Graf on to Chicago at 11 o'clock tonight, arriving there at 9 a. m. Thursday, staying a half hour and returning to Akron at about 3 p. m

Insulls Again Fight Extradition in Courts

ATHENS, Oct. 25 (AP)—The philanthropies of Samuel Insull—his charities and his extensive contributions to art—were urged today as among the reasons he should not be extradited to the United States.

A packed courtroom heard the Insull counsel, Mr. Christos Ladas, extoll the Insull munificences, civic and artistic, last night, and heard him demand to know what good could be accomplished by returning Insull to America to face charges resulting from the collapse of his vast utilities holdings. The court fight against extradition, which has aroused great interest in Athens, was continued until Friday.

TORONTO, Oct. 25 (AP)—Martin J. Insull, brother of Samuel Insull, will begin another fight in the Ontario Supreme Court Thursday against extradition to the United States to face charges of embezzlement.

U. S. Advances Price of Gold Newly Mined

First Purchase at $31.36 an Ounce Will Be Varied Upward

Starts New Policy

Expected to Cheapen Dollar and Raise Prices—Only Domestic Buying Now

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 — The well-known financial house of Uncle Sam & Co. opened its doors at 10 a. m. today and announced that it would buy newly-mined gold at $31.36 an ounce which is 27 cents higher than the London gold exchange quotation.

It is almost the first time in which this old-established and conservative firm has departed from the fixed-price policy of $20.67.

The new sales policy has been adopted under the new leadership of its aggressive sales manager, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt of Washington. Since the sale breaks with earlier traditions of the firm, it attracted widespread interest among Uncle Sam's neighbors and the whole commercial community.

Considerable publicity attended the announcement of the sale three days ago. The cut-rate prices on the American dollar, it was explained at that time by Mr. Roosevelt, will not continue merely for a week-end sale, but may be made a matter of permanent policy. Interest of purchasers was also heightened by the uncertainty as to the exact degree by which the price-cutting would be allowed.

This uncertainty was maintained right up to the minute of the opening of the sale at 10 o'clock. Yesterday, it will be recalled, customers with an ounce of fine gold were able to buy approximately 30 of the firm's well known standard brand "American dollars." The exact price was $29.80. Today, however, the same dollars were put on the bargain counter at considerably lower prices, with even fancier prices likely in the future, according to the manager's program.

Some question was raised today over the quality of the new dollars. At the offices of Uncle Sam & Co. it was insisted that they were of the same grade as yesterday's output and the standard brand variety in all respects even at a lower price. They are high grade articles in every respect, it is insisted, and made of the very finest quality paper. The printing too is of an excellent type. First reaction of some customers, however, was said to be dissatisfaction, and unconfirmed rumors were heard that wearing quality had been reduced along with prices.

Interviewed at his office today, Mr. Sam, senior partner of Uncle Sam & Co., gave a somewhat guarded comment on the program. He said the interviewer could quote him that, "new conditions require new policy."

New Gold Price Applies To All Newly-Mined Metal In U. S. and Territories

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—Three men acting for President Roosevelt sat in an austere treasury office today and announced that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would accept all the newly mined gold offered from the United States and its territories at the price of $31.36 per fine ounce.

Thus began the President's vast experiment in keeping the gold value of the dollar down, attempting to free it from foreign influences, and send up commodity prices. The figure set—$31.36—was 3¼ cents over the overnight London price, but only about 31 cents above today's figure set by the five men in St. Swithin's Lane, London, who secretly fix the world gold price.

The Government's premium on gold, however, was considerably above yesterday's Treasury price here, of $29.80, and roughly the same amount above the London price of gold as it was before the President made his sensational announcement on Sunday night. Thus, under the influence of the new policy, the price of gold in terms of dollars has gone up quite sharply. If President Roosevelt's policy works in its next stage, as he anticipated, an increase in commodity prices may be expected.

The Treasury conferees very neatly avoided any legal pitfalls involved in sending the RFC direct into the gold market. Their statement puts it thus:

"The RFC will accept subscriptions today for its 90-day debentures payable in newly-mined gold, that is, gold recovered from natural deposits in the United States and any territory subject to its jurisdiction, at the rate of $31.36 per ounce of fine gold. The procedure for depositing gold in payment of subscriptions will be established today by an Executive order of the President and regulations of the Treasury Department."

Thus the RFC is not buying gold: it is merely accepting payment for its regular debentures in gold, under specified conditions. Sellers of the gold can then take the debentures to the banks and discount them, if they wish.

The second article by H. B. Elliston on what the new American gold policy means appears on the Financial Page. The first was published yesterday.

American Canal Digging to Start With $6,000,000

Private Power Companies Opposed to Imperial Valley Project

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—Construction of the 130-mile All-American Canal designed to furnish an abundant water supply to the Imperial Valley in California, was assured yesterday with the allotment of $6,000,000 from the Public Works Fund to start the work.

The canal, to cost approximately $27,000,000, far from being purely local to California, has national and international ramifications. A delegation of western Senators and Representatives yesterday called on President Roosevelt to urge action on the application which has been pending for three months. They promised that the rights of all the Colorado river states, as well as of Mexico, will be guarded.

The first development will be purely for irrigation purposes, but power features of the dam may be evolved later. Private power companies have opposed the canal project because of the plans to build power units along the route, to furnish cheap power to the Imperial and San Diego Valleys.

Construction of the canal was authorized by Congress in the Boulder Dam Act. It will be built by the Bureau of Reclamation and will be repaid by the water users of the Imperial Valley.

The canal will be entirely within American territory instead of partly in Mexico, as originally planned. It will assure an adequate water supply for 500,000 acres of land in the Valley, but will not bring new land into cultivation.

The allotment just announced will enable the Bureau to build the Canal from the Colorado River to Hanlon's Landing. Approximately 9000 men will be immediately given work.

An allotment of $14,208,400 was made today for the construction of 86 postal substations in seven large cities—Chicago, Boston, New York, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. This allotment is intended to open employment in large metropolitan centers where the building trades are badly hit. These new structures will serve the Government in place of licensed substations where leases are expiring, approximately $1,000,000 a year being saved, officials estimate.

Other allotments today included $16,500 for preservation of ruins in Mesa Verde National Park and $250,000 for roads in Alaska.

Blue Eagle Spreads Wings Over Austria

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

Vienna, Oct. 24

"THE Association for Combating Unemployment," just founded here, has chosen as its sign a blue eagle and the inscription, "We Do Our Part."

The purpose of the organization is to collect funds with which work may be increased. The association will not itself undertake to carry out a reconstruction program, but will turn all the funds it collects over to the Government.

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Coakley's Votes Widely Sought As Deciding Factor

Six Candidates Left in Boston Mayoralty Race Hope for New Support

Who will inherit the political following of Mr. Daniel H. Coakley?

This is the all-important question today, now that Mr. Coakley has withdrawn from the mayoralty race. The consensus of political experts is that Coakley will transfer his support to either Mr. William J. Foley or Mr. Joseph B. O'Connell.

Mr. Coakley, who dropped out yesterday a few moments short of the deadline for withdrawals did the expected in upsetting the mayoralty jigsaw puzzle, which now must have its pieces rearranged. There are today six men irrevocably in the contest: Mr. Foley, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Henry Parkman Jr., Judge Michael H. Sullivan, Frederick W. Mansfield and Malcolm E. Nichols.

The final outcome of the election may reside in that orphan block of votes abandoned by Mr. Coakley. All of the candidates are anxious to provide it with a home on their political bandwagon. If Mr. Coakley should switch to Mr. Foley, as a spokesman of the Democratic city committee loyally expects him to do, Mr. Foley would probably find his following in Dorchester cemented. If the Coakley vote should go to Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Foley's Dorchester stronghold might be split, to the extent of depriving the Foley vote of its margin of victory.

Since Mr. Coakley's papers carried a committee, another candidate may be substituted for Mr. Coakley. In the meantime the campaign is gathering momentum, as the crescendo of oratory, circularizing and vituperations approaches.

The Democratic City Committee will probably launch the full vigor of its drive for Foley sometime today. The committee plans to circularize every voter in the city and in every way promote the candidate of its choice.

The Democratic City Committee this year set out to cement the Democratic factions and to build up a solid rganization in the city. Such is the irony of events, that its contested indorsement of Mr. Foley not only seems to have intensified the lack of cohesion in Boston Democracy but it has created insurgency in its own ranks.

The candidates went their kaleidoscopic round of rallies last night, with Judge Sullivan trundling forth a construction and renovation scheme for Boston to provide needed employment.

Mr. Nichols continues to berate Mr. Parkman, whom he calls a spite candidate to defeat the Nichols candidacy, and Mayor James M. Curley, whom he charges with coercing the city employees into supporting Mr. Foley.

Mr. O'Connell rolled his verbal cannon balls at the Federal National Bank "deals" with special arraignment of the Edmund Dolan settlement of 7 cents on a dollar in complete discharge of his liability to the bank.

Mr. Parkman assailed the milk code in a letter to Gov. Joseph B. Ely. He declared it was designed to enrich the middlemen or distributors at the expense of the small retailers and the farmers.

Mr. Mansfield alleged a Nichols-Innes-Curley alliance to continue the spoils system, and Mr. Foley lashed out indiscriminately at Mansfield, O'Connell and Nichols.

This three-ring performance of Boston's mayoralty contest was carried nearer extravaganza with the official complaint today from the Parkman headquarters that strong-armed methods were being employed to intimidate his supporters.

R. M. B.

Handmade Fire Alarms Sounded Here

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Broken Ring Used for Calling Department at Eagle Rock, N. Y.

Horde of Russian Deportees Await Recognition Talk

Warrants Pending Against Thousands Now Stand to Become Effective

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 — Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has ordered the bureau of immigration to make a survey of the records of Russians whose deportation has been delayed for as long as 13 years because the United States had no diplomatic dealing with their native country.

Criminals, anarchists, public charges and persons who entered this country illegally are among those whom the courts have ordered deported to Russia at various times, but for whom the State Department could not negotiate passports. Miss Perkins said there are a "large number" of such persons who face the possibility of being sent home if relations are resumed with the Soviet Government.

Aliens have not been deportable to Russia, no matter how serious the breach of the law with which they were charged, except in rare cases where Russia has consented to receive them. Investigators for the Wickersham Commission found that in one of the 35 administrative districts there were approximately 600 Russians against whom warrants of deportation had been issued. Since these warrants could not be executed, the Russians were out on bail, or detained at the expense of state or local institutions, or were at large.

Whether the physical safety of these Russians is involved in their deportation is one of the things the Bureau of Immigration will determine in its study. Miss Perkins pointed out that the Government has dealt with such cases before in connection with political refugees from other countries. Usually in such cases, the Government allows the alien to pay or work his way back to some other foreign country with the stipulation that he can never reenter the United States. This is held to be legal compliance with a deportation warrant.

There have been practically no deportations to Russia since the fall of 1920. Warrants have been issued for several thousand Russians in the intervening period. One of the last shiploads of deportees included Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, anarchists.

Complete records of each case have been kept by the bureau of immigration. Reviews are now being made with a view to determining how many warrants should be carried out when diplomatic relations are resumed and how many would have to be specially treated as political refugees.

Undoubtedly the willingness of the Soviet Government to take these people back will be one of the subjects discussed by Government officials with Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, during his forthcoming visit here.

Lamont to Pay 1929 Tax

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, New York financier, was assessed a deficiency of $111,575 in 1929 income taxes today by the Board of Tax Appeals, an amount greater than the claim mentioned in his appeal. Mr. Lamont filed a petition with the board May 9, 1932, appealing a deficiency assessed at $73,271.11 for 1929 income.

Cynicism in Films Decried in Report To Civic League

Duty to Safeguard Child From Improper Movies Placed on Public

"The movies are here to stay. We are not here to condemn the movies as such," declared Mr. Stephen P. Cabot, president of the Judge Baker Guidance Center and a member of the Motion Picture Research Council of the Massachusetts Civic League, at a luncheon held yesterday at the Twentieth Century Club.

Pointing out that the movies present a problem of national as well as individual responsibility, Mr. Cabot said: "Of the millions of children who attend the movies, many are in their most formative period. The best movies are really a help to education, but many of those exhibited are unquestionably bad. They present a distorted view of life. Many are saturated with the theme of sex or crime or gangsterdom and maintain a cynical attitude toward the family ideals and things we most respect in America."

Those who attended the meeting signed letters addressed to President Roosevelt and to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson requesting that in the interests of the public the motion picture code, now being considered, be made to contain provisions forbidding block-booking; eliminating blind buying; requiring adequate descriptions of films and trade showings before they are offered to exhibitors for rental; forbidding producers to give their own theaters monopoly in the exhibition of films; removing restrictions which prevent schools, churches, museums, and institutions from exhibiting current films, with or without fee, in their auditoriums.

Lowell Reports Findings

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, who is president of the Motion Picture Research Council, reported the findings of a survey which the council had conducted in an effort to ascertain the effect of certain types of motion pictures on the child mentality. "The amount which small children absorb from a movie," he stated, "is much larger than anyone would suppose, and so is the extent to which it is retained. Ask the children six months or even a year later about some movie they have seen, and you will be surprised how much they remember."

The council also made an estimate of the moral standards of various film scenes compared with those of the spectators and found that in a large number of cases the movie scenes fell far below the standards of the public. One effect upon young people they found was discontent with their circumstances. The movies aroused in them a desire for expensive clothing, automobiles and other luxuries; and also, in many cases, an impulse to acquire wealth by dishonest means.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

State Law Bests NRA

The NRA, which is believed the latest word in a smart model of social responsibility, is just a model T when it bumps into some of Massachusetts' social legislation. According to Mr. Edwin S. Smith, commissioner of labor and industries, the code for retail stores in some particulars allows longer hours than do the State laws.

* * *

The code permits women and boys over 16 years of age to work as much as 56 hours a week and 10 hours a day. Such working hours have not been allowed women and boys in Massachusetts since 1912, he asserted. And he added that where there is a conflict between the federal and state provisions, the state provisions will prevail.

* * *

Liquor and Legislature

Nov. 8 is the possible date for convening the special session of the Legislature to hammer out a liquor control law for Massachusetts. Governor Ely will confer with President Erland F. Fish of the Senate and Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the House before making a final decision.

* * *

It has been thought desirable to postpone the session until after some of the major local elections are over—especially the Boston mayoralty election on Nov. 7. This session will be no tempest in a teapot, but a full-grown forensic hurricane, judging from weather signals.

* * *

With Members Responsible

This column is happy that there will be a special session of the Legislature to pass on a liquor control law. The legislators converging in Boston for this single task can give all their time to framing a wise law; the spotlight will be focused on this one enterprise and the legislators cannot hope to escape responsibility for a bad law.

* * *

They have one job, they have data culled from every nation with a system of control, they have the junket of their own number who studied Canadian systems, and they have lessons of history to guide them. The public expects a "bang-up" system, comparable to that in any State.

* * *

Young's Hotel Again

Mayor James M. Curley, who has fathered the candidacy and campaign of William J. Foley, district attorney of Suffolk County and candidate for Mayor of Boston, will open Mr. Foley's downtown campaign headquarters in what used to be Young's Hotel tomorrow afternoon at 12:30. The Mayor will make daily speeches at Mr. Foley's headquarters at about the same hour.

* * *

Star Player Meets Ely

No politics was talked in Gov. Joseph B. Ely's inner executive office in the State House this morning when "Blondy" Ryan, shortstop of the World's Champion New York Giants dropped in to pay his respects to the Commonwealth's chief executive. The Governor cordially received Lynn's celebrated baseball high light and talked baseball with him for a short quarter hour.

Urgent Need of Modern Stage Hasn't Been Met, Actress Says

Sophocles entirely overlooked it. So did Euripides. And even the humorous Aristophanes. Apparently neither Shakespeare nor Ibsen gave it the slightest consideration. And as for G. B. S., well, he can always think of plenty of silly things to say in public. But it remained for Pauline Lord, a twentieth century actress, to realize that what the theatrical profession needed very badly, and had never received from the dramatists, was a set of compact little recipes for post-prandial remarks.

Not that Miss Lord has solved the problem, even for herself. She has, however, pointed it out. Which opens the way for some enterprising writer or correspondence school.

Entertained Monday, with four of her supporting cast in "The Late Christopher Bean," at a luncheon given by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts she admitted, as she fidgeted with her serviette, that she wished she were Ed Wynn, and confessed that she had been sitting for the last hour desperately trying to think of something to say.

It happened so often, she stated, that one day she had really attempted arranging a canned address for clubs and such-like. She had fitted in certain sparkling witticisms and inspiring quotations from her favorite authors. But the result evidently fell short of her expectations, for she just couldn't repeat it for the Women's Republican Club. The other members of her company were also asked to speak, and there was no Ed Wynn among them, either.

Germany Is Missing At Mandates Meeting

GENEVA, Oct. 25 (AP)—The German member was not present at the session Oct. 23 of the League of Nations Mandates Commission whose agenda includes the situation of the former German islands in the Mid-Pacific mandated to Japan after the World War.

Although Japan has resigned from the League, the member of the Mandates Commission from that country was present at the meeting, which was private.

The German Pacific Islands north of the equator were placed under Japanese mandate after Germany renounced sovereignty in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles. These islands include the Marshalls, the Carolines and the Mariannes.

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Farmer Strikers Keep Up Picketing In Spite of Order

Reno Against It—25,000 Addition to Strike Ranks Claimed

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 25 (AP)—Strike pickets today were apparently concentrating their fight for higher prices on the Wisconsin and northwestern Iowa fronts, disregarding instructions from their leader, Mr. Milo Reno of Des Moines.

Mr. Reno, president of the National Farmers' Holiday Association, which sponsored the anti-selling drive by agriculture, issued a blunt statement criticizing their activities.

"Instructions were issued," he said, "that there was not to be any picketing."

Meanwhile, small groups of pickets in Iowa and Wisconsin continued localized activities but market receipts apparently were not greatly affected. Flares lit up main highways into Omaha as a group of Pottawattamie County (Iowa) farmers sought to turn back livestock trucks. Their activities, however, were short-lived because cold winds broke up temporary encampments.

At a tri-state meeting at Sioux City, holiday leaders claiming to represent 25,000 farmers in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota voted to participate in the strike, urged the Governors of their states to declare an embargo on all farm products until cost of production was obtained, and again demanded the resignation of Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Late yesterday additional small picketing groups near Sioux City were reported seeking coöperation by peaceful persuasion.

In Wisconsin the embargo movement was rejected temporarily at least by 125 members of the Co-operative Milk Pool in asking the pool executive board to refrain from calling a strike until the holiday group is able to make it effective. The executive board is to meet tomorrow in Appleton.

Ten thousand pounds of milk were dumped at a Milan cheese plant. Many dairy plants were closed.

At other points in several midwestern states, holiday members were conducting a passive campaign to enforce the embargo.

In North Dakota the Governor's order for a wheat embargo continued in effect but the railroads moved wheat out of the State anyway.

Washington Waits On Tokyo Reaction To Debuchi Recall

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—Summons of Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador, to return to Tokyo is an important indication of the trend of American-Japanese relations.

His Government is extremely anxious to learn at first hand what American intentions are respecting Russian recognition, whether the coming Litvinoff interview will extend to Far Eastern as well as strictly Russian-American problems, where the American currency manipulation is likely to lead in connection with the yen, how American public opinion feels on the entire Chinese, Manchurian and Pacific situation, and a host of other pertinent queries.

That Tokyo is anxious to answer these questions at this moment and to take occasion to send for Mr. Debuchi, is a sign of the times. It is by no means an indication of tautening relations between Japan and the United States and might even be the prelude to a period of reconciliation and increasing friendship.

Though Mr. Debuchi has been known here as an outstandingly sympathetic, friendly and liberal diplomatist, his recall does not necessarily prove that he is in difficulty with the Nationalist Government at home. Indeed, he has remained at his post in Washington a full year longer than the Japanese Government generally keeps its envoys in any one capital. During that period of five years Mr. Debuchi tactfully represented his country throughout the Manchurian campaign and made an increasingly friendly impression personally on American opinion. For the last year, however, the war party has dominated the Japanese Government, and while Dr. Debuchi was an impeccable diplomatist, he did not seem a zealous spokesman of their wishes. However, he was returned again to Washington after a visit to Tokyo.

Now, however, it is obvious that Japan wishes fullest information on American developments, and the next stage of its American policy will be manifest when the new Ambassador is named.

Farm Strike Head Opposes Violence

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Milo Reno

Effect of Imports On Codes of NRA Subject of Study

Restriction Order Not Expected to Speedily Elevate Tariff Walls

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—Though President Roosevelt last night set up machinery to restrict imports which may endanger rising costs and prices under the NRA, it is not expected by experts here that any very sweeping elevation of the tariff wall will speedily ensue.

That foreign imports are coming into major conflict with production under the recovery act has not yet been adduced. In one product only—rye—is there much evidence of great emergency imports, and that is not due to any price-raising influence of the A. A. A., but because the American crop is short and the prospect of prohibition repeal has created a vast speculative market.

But President Roosevelt has authorized Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, to hold investigations and recommend to the tariff commission measures "to control imports which are rendering ineffective or seriously endangering the maintenance of codes or agreements" under the NRA.

One powerful bulwark which should act to protect importers is depreciation of the American dollar—depreciation which by his gold purchase program President Roosevelt intends to drive lower. But, strangely enough, the falling dollar or the threat of further drops has on the basis of actual figures seemed to stimulate an emergency flow of imports. Buyers in the United States have been anxious to get needed foreign goods into the country before the dollar slid too far or the tariff rose in an emergency barricade.

Ultimately, tariff authorities state, the NRA codes may require considerable tariff protection. If other elements, such as the depreciation of currency, were not present, an a priori case for duties would be unanswerable. But the other factors have so far rendered duties largely superfluous, in the view of experts. Whether in coming months the increasing effectiveness of codes will actually push production costs up beyond the currency-depression wall and render them vulnerable to foreign sniping, is a question which cannot be answered at present.

But American producers of competitive articles, ever alert to obtain any added tariff protection which may be available, are already using the NRA as a powerful argument. It is to respond to—and perhaps to refute—their protests that President Roosevelt has set up this new tariff authority.

With General Johnson as a court of first instance, tariff complaints will be routed through him either to the waste basket or to the tariff commission. On the basis of the commission report the President will take action. He has power not only to increase tariff rates and lay down quotas, but to declare actual embargoes.

Complaints were addressed to the Imports Division of the NRA, headed by the outstanding liberal, Mr. Oscar B. Ryder, former assistant chief of economics division, Tariff Commission. The whole set-up resembles both an energetic attempt to protect honest observers of the codes, and an effective machinery to stifle the claims of tariff chiselers.

Coöperative Agreement On Newsprint Sought

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—International relations were brought into the code-making process of NRA yesterday for the first time as manufacturers of newsprint in this country sought a coöperative agreement with newsprint men of Canada, Newfoundland and European countries, aimed at restoring prices to a profitable level.

Forty representatives of American and Canadian newsprint mills together with a few spokesmen from Norway and Finland assembled in open session with Assistant Administrator R. W. Lea of the NRA to explore the possibilities.

Spokesmen for the American industry said a majority of the mills at present prices were operating at a loss and that increase of labor charges under their code would defeat the reëmployment objective unless a way were found to increase revenues.

Canadian spokesmen also contended that they were operating at profitless levels. The Canadians were urged to set up a trade association of their own to find a legal method for coöperating along NRA lines. Committees were appointed on both sides to work out a prgoram.

Quebec Wants Farmers To Come Back From U. S.

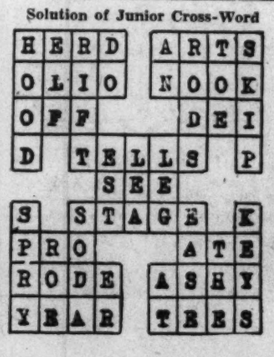
MONTREAL, Oct. 25 (AP)—The City Council yesterday asked the Canadian Government to resume propaganda to help out Canadian farm owners who went to the United States and now wish to return and take up their land again.

French-speaking aldermen said there were 6000 French Canadians across the border who still owned farms in Quebec.

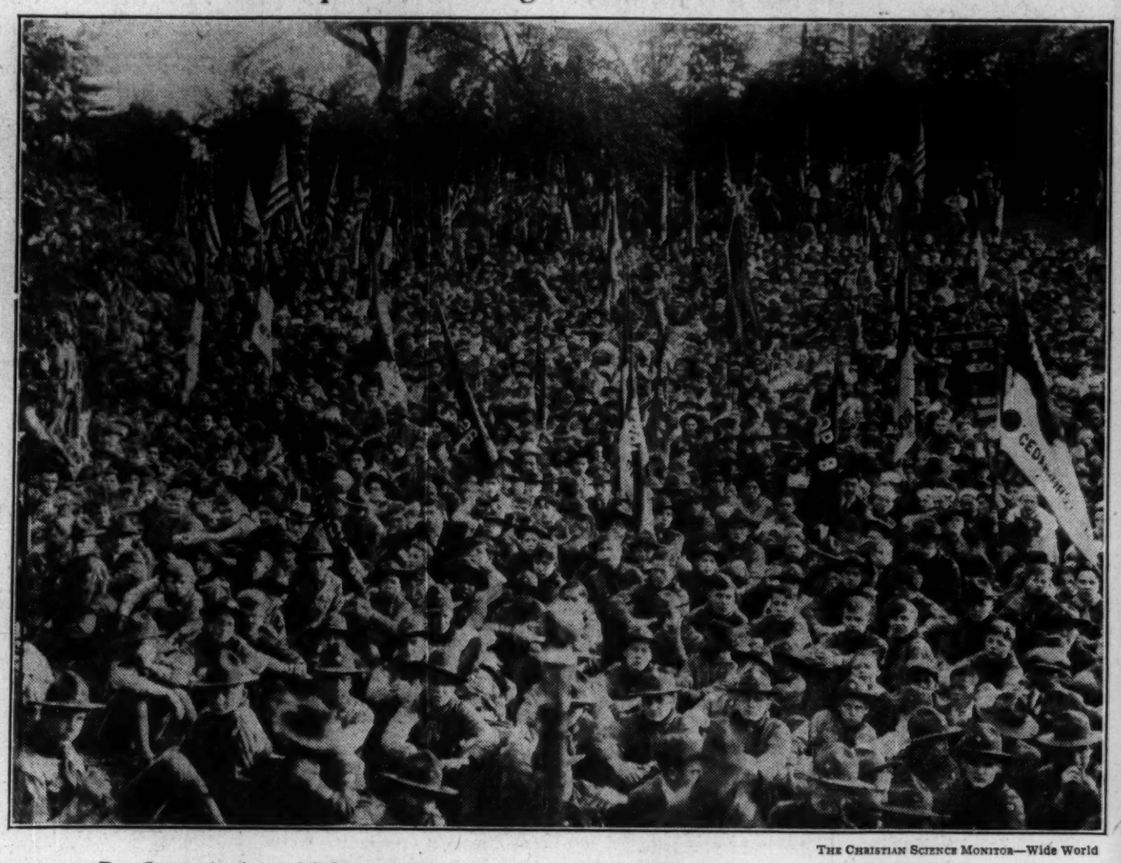
Wheat Off 200,000,000 Bushels

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—Revisions of estimates from Bulgaria and Austria, with first official figures from Norway, bring estimated world wheat production in 1933 to 3,025,070,000 bushels, compared with 3,225,880,000 for the same countries in 1932, Bureau of Agricultural Economics announces.

Solution of Junior Cross-Word



Compressed Young American Patriotism



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Boy Scouts in Annual Pilgrimage to Oyster Bay, N. Y., to Honor Memory of Theodore Roosevelt

Army and Navy Get $586,368,182 Of Works Funds

This Great Sum Is in Addition to Their Budgets Voted by Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—In about three months $586,368,182 of public works money has gone for expenditure which if not exclusively for armament was all spent under the War and Navy Departments. Of it $368,940,374 was for exclusively military purposes, while even the remainder served to maintain and perpetuate a larger standing army and military establishment than would otherwise have been the case.

These surprisingly large totals are in addition to the regular War and Navy budgets voted at the last Congress. They are supplemental spending for military purposes, which quite probably would not have been authorized if Congress had had to vote on the issue and add the sums into its own regular budgets. Congressional authorization did come in a blanket clause in the Public Works Bill, but there is no indication that military expenditure to this extent was contemplated.

These armament outlays have come with the exception of the initial $238,000,000 for bigger naval building, in scarcely perceived parcels. The army's plea for a big grant for mechanization was deferred by President Roosevelt but driblets of money for the same purpose have come, the latest being $10,000,000 this week.

Indications are that this raid on the emergency Treasury is only just beginning. Well worked out plans for army mechanization, for a vast aviation program and for indulgence of pet military schemes which have gathered dust for many months are being refurbished for presentation to the public works administration. Unless local authorities bestir themselves with practicable projects, the appealing army and aviation schemes may win new grants.

Here is where the money has gone thus far:

Naval construction and shore expansion	$268,118,034
Army defenses, posts, ordnance, etc	74,574,406
Motorization of army and aircraft building	25,000,000
Air research and Panama Canal defenses	1,347,944
Total for military purposes	$368,940,374
Non-Military	
Under War Department, for flood control, rivers and harbors, etc	$217,427,808
Grand total	$586,368,172

Economic Issue Forcing Austria to See Alliance

(Continued from Page 1)

ments can be made with neighboring lands. To help in this is considered here to be the task of all those states that are opposed to the Anschluss.

Austria Needs Coöperation

Discussions regarding central European politics, it is pointed out, must center about buying and selling, import and export, tariffs and markets. The World War destroyed Austria's economic equilibrium and precipitated a crisis which, according to responsible circles here, it will be utterly impossible for this country to solve without foreign help. The economic situation is held to be such that Austria cannot survive without close coöperation with one or more neighboring states, which is given as one of the chief reasons why the Austrians have hitherto sought union with Germany.

Practically every year since the war Austria's trade balance has been unfavorable and the value of her exports has practically never exceeded 68 per cent of that of her imports, sometimes falling to 56 per cent. Her holdings in foreign countries which at the close of the war were very large, have practically disappeared. Credit possibilities are nearly exhausted, and the income from tourists, which is usually large, has been much reduced.

With meager natural resources, with very few mines, unfavorable agricultural conditions, an industry incapable of competing with that of Austria's greater neighbors, a deranged banking system, invisible exports drastically reduced, and a city population far larger than the agriculture, industry and trade of the land can support, Austria is recognized as being in dire need of immediate economic aid. Finding union with Germany less agreeable, in view of aggressive Hitlerism, Austria is seeking aid from Italy. But Austria has almost nothing to sell to Italy except wood and little to buy in exchange except fruit and vegetables.

Big Increase Not Expected

There are six other countries which sell more to Austria than Italy does. Italy's exports to Austria amount to less than one-twentieth of Austria's total imports. Italy takes less than a tenth of Austria's total exports. It will not be easy, it is considered here, for Italy appreciably to increase the amount of its imports from Austria. Consequently a large increase in Austria's exports to Italy, in accordance with the Riccione agreement, can hardly be expected. Any tariff favors which Italy might grant Austria will be welcomed here, but it is not thought they can greatly affect the general economic situation since Italy buys only $10,000,000 worth of goods from Austria yearly.

Nor, is it expected, could further favors at the harbor of Trieste bring much improvement because, according to the peace treaties and a special commercial agreement made 10 years ago, Austria already has a free port there and the right to special rates on the Italian railroad lines leading to Trieste. Theoretically Trieste is already regarded as an Austrian harbor and her ships may fly the Austrian flag there, as before the war. It is felt, however, that Austria may use these privileges more in the future than in the past.

It is considered conceivable here, that Signior Mussolini might grant Austria an economic "quid" for a political "quo," namely that Italy might buy more Austrian timber if Austria would undertake to give up the idea of Anschluss with Germany. But the present Vienna Government is already asking all the world to help it prevent an Anschluss. It is felt that the question will not be decided in Vienna but in Berlin, Rome, Paris and London.

Record of Women In Religious Field Cited at Chicago

Work Often Unrecognized, Official of Y. W. C. A. Tells Audience

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 25—Women have made many contributions to the religious field, though much of their religious work is not recognized, Mrs. Charles W. Gilkey told a group of women gathered at the Century of Progress exposition recently in her lecture on "Women in Religion," one of a series given by the Chicago Woman's Club.

Although women's religious work may be accepted in the world at large, she said, "it has not won its way completely in the churches from which it sprang." Mrs. Gilkey is a member of the national board of the Y. W. C. A., and one of its former presidents, having served from 1930 to 1932.

Outstanding women of the century whose work had religious significance were named by Mrs. Gilkey. Referring to Mary Baker Eddy, Mrs. Gilkey spoke of the "sensitive New England girl," who later founded the Christian Science movement.

"The mental healing element fused with a view of religion which emphasized love," said Mrs. Gilkey, "was very appealing to many people, and a great movement was started. The great social contribution of the Christian Science Church, which Mrs. Eddy founded is The Christian Science Monitor, one of the two or three best newspapers in this country."

Today about 63 per cent of the membership in churches in the United States is composed of women, Mrs. Gilkey reported. Their attendance, she estimated, constituted about two-thirds of the congregations.

As humanitarians, women of the churches have expressed their religious convictions in many practical ways, it appeared from Mrs. Gilkey's review. Women helped in the anti-slavery movement by supporting the "underground railroad" system and in writings such as "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Harriet Beecher Stowe, and the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," by Julia Ward Howe.

In the temperance movement church women were especially active. Frances E. Willard was outstanding for her leadership in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, said Mrs. Gilkey. Thousands of women in this movement, which began with the "crusades," of women praying in saloons, struggled to make conditions surrounding children and homes better. Social consciences were developed and the ethical side of religion emphasized, Mrs. Gilkey observed.

She reminded her audience also of the work for peace by Jane Addams, of the founding of the Travelers' Aid Society under the guidance of Grace Dodge, and of the work of the English preacher, Maud Royden.

Firm U. S. Policy For Reconciliation Of World Urged

McDonald Reviews Political Trends in European Countries

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—The United States needs a realistic, idealistic and courageous foreign policy to throw its influence on the side of reconciliation in the storm-swept arena of world affairs, according to Mr. James G. McDonald, chairman of the board of directors of the Foreign Policy Association, who returned home after an extensive tour of Europe 10 days ago.

Speaking at the first of a series of six meetings on topics of current interest held last night, Mr. McDonald reviewed political trends in several European countries. Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, a research expert for the association, spoke on the food situation and the general agrarian program in Russia as she observed them on a visit to that country last summer.

"President Roosevelt in his message to the heads of 54 nations last May showed a profound understanding of the international situation and a power to influence the leaders of the peoples of Europe," Mr. McDonald declared.

"He can again, if he will, demonstrate unmistakably to the world the will of the United States for peace and its determination to leave nothing undone that would strengther the hands of those who are striving with all their might to prove that man is still master of his fate."

A plea for a genuine rapprochement between France and Germany featured Mr McDonald's talk. There could be no hope for peace in Europe save through rapprochement, he said, declaring that there are those among French leaders who would like to receive Chancellor Hitler's publicly expressed offers of coöperation.

"Two serious obstacles block progress," he continued. "One is the deep-seated conviction of the French that there is no will to peace in Germany, and the other is the fear on the part of the allies of France that if Germany made peace in the West, this would be only preliminary to aggression in the East."

In view of this European impasse, Mr. McDonald declared, it was not surprising that in the United States there should be an increase in isolation sentiment. He held, however, that it was futile to believe that the United States could "get out" of Europe or to expect that it would be able to.

German Steel Output Off

BERLIN, Oct. 25—September output of steel ingots in Germany totaled 632,000 tons, compared with 706,000 in August and 394,000 in September, 1932. This is the first decline in the month-to-month rate in some time. Latest reports indicate the steel machinery industry has shown a small decrease in new orders.

"Everyone thinks I use expensive creams and lotions!"

A WONDERFUL ECONOMY . . . THIS SOAP THAT IS SO GOOD FOR THE COMPLEXION . . .

35¢ a cake

It seems that one of our devoted customers read something in a soap advertisement. Said she to herself, "If the common, ordinary, run-of-the-mine variety can be so good for your complexion, a fine soap like Roger & Gallet must be much better."

So she declared a moratorium on the costly beauty preparations that graced her dressing table and discovered that she didn't need them.

Her idea was sound; Roger & Gallet unaided kept her complexion at its loveliest.

The idea is not only sound, but thrifty. Everyone thinks you use expensive cosmetics, but you and your pocketbook know differently. Even as mere soap, Roger & Gallet is an economical buy . . . lasts longer than soaps made to sell at a price.

Not price, however, but quality, is really the main point. There is no finer soap made anywhere than Roger & Gallet and there has never been. But, of course, that's something you already know. Now try the soap itself and rue the years you've been without it.

Seven delightful scents

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"It's worth looking for—"Your Footprint in Leather"! It assures your foot the natural instant ease possible only in the Matrix sole which is *moulded* to follow all the curves and arches of the foot as faithfully as its own footprint. Whether you walk, shop, or travel, you'll do it more easily—and more smartly—in Matrix. Let an expert fitter help you find which of the many Matrix lasts was designed for just your type of foot. For our new Fashion Announcement please write to E. P. Reed & Co., Rochester, N. Y. Matrix Style Studio: 47 West 34th Street, New York City.

A variety of styles at $8.75 and up

THE NORMA—*Indies brown or dull black kid.*

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"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"

That Film On Teeth
The Cause of Unsightly Teeth

Why Teeth Discolor

What you already know is this: Despite all your brushing your teeth still discolor. Tartar forms on them; so they need frequent dental cleaning.

You know whether what you do and what you use, fail to keep teeth clean. If old methods don't protect you, there must be something wrong.

The trouble lies in a film which you can feel with your tongue.

That film is where the stains lodge, spoiling the teeth's whiteness. That film is what combines with other substances and hardens into tartar.

That film is what holds food particles which decay.

Feel your teeth with your tongue. However often you brush them, you may find that film still there. Every discolorment shows in it.

The great need is a tooth paste to attack that film.

That, in all probability, is your situation unless your dentist has already told you of Pepsodent. Pepsodent is your safeguard to clean, safe teeth—teeth that stay polished long.

For science has made great progress on this film problem.

Now There's a Way to End Film

Pepsodent is called the special film-removing tooth paste. When you use it, you will know the reason.

The basis is a special cleansing and polishing material. Its object is to remove film—safely, thoroughly.

Some cleansing materials remove film but scratch enamel. Others are safe but too soft to be effective. That fact made the development of the ideal material seem impossible.

But, after 13 years, the ideal material was developed. It is accepted as one of the truly great discoveries of the day. This new material is unique in film-removing power. It is twice as soft as those commonly used in tooth pastes, thus it is absolutely safe. Safe for children and adults. It is this discovery that makes Pepsodent different in both formula and result.

This is to urge you to make a 10-day test.

Note how clean your teeth feel, even after one application. Note how quickly the film disappears, how your teeth grow whiter.

Mark how pleasant it is to use, how unique and complete its effects. You will never return to any method which leaves your teeth coated with film. Cut out the coupon now.

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Pecora Declares Prospectus Told Half Truths of Cuba

Senate Committee's Counsel Produces Evidence to Show Chase Bank Misled Investors in Bonds

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—A case illustrating the kind of financial operation which the new Securities Law is designed to prevent was spread today before the Senate Banking Committee, investigating the operations of the Chase National Bank in Cuban bonds.

At the same time it was made known that Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, former chairman of the board of the Chase bank, who was voted an annual retirement salary of $100,000, had asked that this payment be suspended because of criticism that it had caused

The new truth-in-securities law just enacted requires that every prospectus henceforth issued to the public tell nothing but the truth, and furthermore, the whole truth.

American investors were misled in regard to a $10,000,000 offering of Cuban securities in 1929, according to Mr. Ferdinand Pecora's interpretation of evidence offered today, because only part of the truth, and a very misleading part, was told.

A circular or prospectus issued by the Chase National Bank which floated a $10,000,000 loan in 1929 declared that in the six years prior to 1928 the revenues of Cuba exceeded expenditures by $23,000,000. This looked like a good investment.

However, Mr. Pecora read into testimony immediately afterward a memorandum to the firm showing that in the last four of these six years the Cuban Government really had a deficit of about $4,818,000.

The witness on the stand was Mr. Shephard Morgan, one of the Chase's many vice-presidents. He explained the matter very simply. The circular contained the catchword "normal," in dealing with Cuba's financial condition: it was only "normal revenues" that exceeded "normal expenditures." The Chase National Bank apparently accepted Cuba's word for what constituted "normal" and the Machado Government by a feat of financial legerdemain listed only as "normal" the expenditures that it found convenient.

The American public did not have full knowledge of the matter, but was asked to invest its money—and did—regardless. Mr. Pecora brought out from witness that the Chase officials made no formal effort to check up the alleged solvency of the republic; though earlier testimony has shown that they had a very intimate knowledge of what was going on in the tottering Machado dictatorship.

A Little Matter of Bookkeeping

Furthermore, the prospectus in question, declared that the loan was "expressly secured," and that the Cuban Government was setting aside in a special account the necessary funds. However, a letter was read into the record from Mr. Louis Rosenthall, manager of the Chase Havana branch, to Mr. Morgan, dated Dec. 23, 1931, and marked "confidential," in which he revealed there was actually no segregation of funds, although a bookkeeping separation existed. Actually, the Cuban Government, said Mr. Rosenthall, "borrowed" funds from the special account from month to month, and returned it only in time to make the books balance.

Here again, Mr. Morgan for the Chase concern, insisted that the exact truth had been told. The prospectus said there would be a "special account" and this there was, although there was no ear-marking of actual funds.

A memorandum written by Mr. A. K. Geiger, another of the vice-presidents, reported President Machado to be "holding office on a day-to-day basis and depending wholly on the army." Mr. Geiger wrote that the bank could not expect "effective aid from Washington" in collecting its debt if Cuban loans were defaulted.

To the statement of Mr. Morgan that the interest payments had been paid on the bonds as they came due, Mr. Pecora interrupted:

"The interest was met by the Cuban Government out of money loaned by the Chase bank."

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"THE LATE CHRISTOPHER BEAN" (Plymouth). Paintings placed anywhere in the house or chicken coop of a New England country doctor, suddenly become valuable and make him wealthy. Pauline Lord in lead. 8:30.

"TOMMY" (Copley). Leon Janney and resident company in light comedy. 8:30.

"ROMEO AND JULIET" (Colonial). Eva Le Gallienne's final appearance in this play here. "Alice in Wonderland" again tomorrow. 8:15.

"THE WOMAN OF BRONZE" (Wilbur). National Dramatic Players present Gladys George and Walter Gilbert in romantic drama based on the "triangle" theme. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S—Harry Langdon as a benevolent Cupid comments on the behavior of Lillian Harvey, Charles Butterworth and Lew Ayres in "My Weakness." 10 a. m., 12:27, 2:54, 5:21, 7:48, 10:15.

MAJESTIC—"Dinner at Eight." Places are set for a big gathering of stars. 2:45, 8:45.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Bureau of Missing Persons." Warner Brothers' study of kidnaping situation. Paramount 10:21 a. m., 1:13, 4:06, 6:57, 9:49. Fenway at 2:16, 4:55, 7:34, 10:13.

UPTOWN—In addition to "Headline Shooter" and other films "The Three Little Pigs" will be shown at 2, 4:38, 7:16, 9:54.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Unusual exploration picture dealing with Matto Grosso region of South America and its strange animals—ant eaters, armadillos, etc. Also newsreels, comedies, cartoon and review. Continuous from 9 a. m.

STATE—"Broadway Through a Keyhole." Walter Winchell story. 12:10, 2:38, 5, 7:25, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN — "Footlight Parade." Spectacular scenes of chorus in, under and over water. Mal Hallett's orchestra on stage. 10 a. m., 12:20, 2:50, 7:50, 10:20.

Other Events

FORD HALL—Henry Barnesse speaks at anti-war rally, with Prof. H. W. L. Dana as interpreter. Other speakers — Martha Helen Elliott, Toivo Oya, N. Sparks. Auspices: American League Against War and Fascism. 8.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—General Needham, Commissioner of Public Safety, speaks on "The Kidnaping Problem With Special Reference to the McMath Case," after informal dinner in his honor. 6:30.

TOMORROW

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Piano recital by Albion Metcalf. 2:45.

Other Events

INDIAN ASSOCIATION—Fiftieth anniversary celebration in Mary Norton Hall of the Old South Church. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot will preside. Chief Buffalo Bear, Sioux, will be present. Indian students will speak and give interpretative dances. Public is invited. 3.

FOGG MUSEUM—Lecture by Auguste V. Desclos on "The Artistic Life of Paris." 5.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Colonial Portraits," by Miss Maginnis. 11.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE, Y. W. C. A.—Danish Day: talk, music, exhibition of arts and crafts. 3.

Pennsylvania Governor Supports Soldiers' Bonus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Oct. 25—Gov. Gifford Pinchot announced today that he would support the proposed constitutional amendment to authorize the State to issue $50,000,000 in payment of a soldiers' bonus. The amendment will appear on the November ballot.

"My position has been that if the Legion wanted the bonus, they were entitled to have it," declared Governor Pinchot. He has made several addresses and appeals for the approval of a $25,000,000 bond issue for relief in November, but declined to make known at this time his stand on 10 other proposed amendments.

Political Abuse at the Microphone Is 'Strawberries and Cream' in Private

It was one of those dull days in the news room. The city editor scowled at a few scant pieces of copy. A reporter was shifting restlessly back and forth in his chair hoping for something to break. Nothing did. The city editor cast a disconcerting glance toward the idle reporter . . . meaning get something or . . .

That was enough! The reporter put on his hat and coat and slouched out into a downpour of rain. He tramped into this nook and into that but to no avail. Finally, to get out of the rain, he drifted into a radio studio. The atmosphere was tense.

Ah, here was something. His "nose" for news told him so. Quickening his pace, he elbowed his way through a small gathering in the reception room.

"What's all this?"

"Sh!" cautioned an observer, "there's going to be fireworks."

A voice came booming out of the loudspeaker, radiocasting a mayoralty candidate. Humph, thought the reporter, only a political candidate making a radio campaign against his opponent.

"What's so startling about this?" he asked.

"That's his opponent sitting there on that bench," whispered the man, "and when that fellow gets through in there, . . . watch the fun."

"Yeah? Guess I'll stick around."

Soon came the great moment, the political orator was finishing. The gathering quickly dispersed behind doors and places where they could get a bird's-eye view without being in the firing line.

The door opened. Political opponents met.

"Why, hello there, Frank, that was a fine speech you made," greeted Joe as they shook hands profusely.

"Glad you liked it. By the way . . . what are you doing up here?"

"Oh, I came up to do a little campaigning myself . . . and, incidentally, you might stay and listen and see what I have to say about you and your party."

"I'll be glad to, Joe."

An amazed if disappointed group of observers quietly stole away.

Reported Safe From Bandits

TOKYO, Oct. 25 (AP)—A Japanese news agency dispatch from Hsingching (Changchun), capital of Manchoukuo, said today that Dr. Niels Nielsen had escaped safely from bandits, who held him captive for six months. The dispatch said he had arrived at the Japanese garrison in Hsiuyen.

New Dairy Group Proposes Speedy Aid for Farmer

Coöperative Associates Plans to Give 7 Cents a Quart for Milk

The newly formed Coöperative Dairy Associates has set the pace in a reconstructed race of dairy interests to help the New England farmer back to his feet.

Competition between the new organization and Consolidated Dairies, said to control the larger portion of Boston's milk flow, developed yesterday over proposals to pass along an increase in profits to the farmer by slightly boosting prices to the consumer.

Consolidated Dairies proposes to give the farmer 6½ cents, an increase of one-quarter of a cent a quart over the return now in effect. Coöperative Dairies is one jump ahead with a proposal that the farmer get 7 cents flat. Otherwise, they say, needed relief will not reach the farmers in time.

Coöperative Dairies proposes a retail price of 11 cents in stores and 12½ cents on the doorstep. This is an increase of one cent for all classes of consumers with the farmer getting the full benefit, the group declares.

The charge is that the 6½ cent rating will not yield the producer a fair return for his product, recent payments being taken to show that the city distributor is taking the cream of the milk profits.

According to Mr. Ralph W. Robart, Commissioner of the Necessaries of Life division, the Coöperative Dairies plan is a definite step toward stabilization of the milk market. Under the schedule proposed by Consolidated Dairies, he said today, the producer will receive less than 25 per cent of the pending increase in price to the consumer.

Under the Coöperative Dairies plan, he explained, the farmer would take three-quarters of the consumer increase. Mr. Robart said he had wired the Consumers Council in Washington today urging them to support such an amendment to the code proposed by Consolidated Dairies and now awaiting approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Coöperative Dairies is a new unit in the dairy field made up of three producer-distributor groups, the largest of which is the Bellows Falls Creameries, which sells all its products through First National Stores.

Crawford Released To Virginia Officials

An order releasing George Crawford to Virginia officials who want him on a homicide charge was signed by Judge James A. Lowell in Federal District Court yesterday. It was made after the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a decision handed down six months ago by Judge Lovell granting Crawford a writ of habeas corpus. The decision last week was the cause of severe legal tilts between Virginia officials, Crawford's counsel, Mr. J. Weston Allen, and others objecting to the granting of the writ.

In presenting the writ before Judge Lowell last spring, it was claimed that Crawford would not get a fair trial in the Virginia courts because Negroes were excluded from jury service at the time the indictments were returned. He was allowed the writ pending an investigation by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; colder, with frost and temperature near freezing in the interior tonight; fresh to strong northwesterly winds, diminishing.

Maine: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Thursday fair, colder in extreme east portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Thursday fair.

Massachusetts: Fair and colder tonight, with light frost in interior, probably heavy in northwest portion; Thursday fair.

Rhode Island: Fair and colder tonight, probably with light frost in interior; Thursday fair.

Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight, with light frost, probably heavy in interior; Thursday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds, diminishing; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 3:55 p. m., Thursday 4:41 a. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:18 p. m.

Ontario's Gold Output Off

TORONTO, Oct. 25—Ontario's gold production in September was 454,875 tons of gold ore, yielding $3,366 898, exclusive of premium compared with 467,682 tons, yielding $3,917,186 in September, 1932. Nine months' production totaled 4,142,505 tons that yielded $32,884,782, exclusive of premium, compared with 4,088,839 and $34,756,778 a year before.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WRZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Dance music; talk	Organ recital.....	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Winnie the Pooh..	Brook's Orchestra.	Melody Mart.....
5:30	Singing Lady.....	Tom Mix sketch..	All-American Boy.	Dance music.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	The Wizard of Oz	Mixed quartet.....	Cowboy Tom.....
6:00	Gene and Glenn.....	Evening Tattler;	Reports; talk.....	Buck Rogers.....
6:15	Sketch; organ.....	records; talks....	Deer Slayer.....	Bobby Benson....
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; speaker.....	Black and Blue...	Dramatic sketch...
6:45	Lowell Thomas.....	Weather Man.....	Popular program..	Prof. Mather, talk
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Comedian; quartet	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news.....
7:15	John Herrick; orch..	Popular soloists...	Just Plain Bill....	Stevens Band.....
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter	Political talk.....	Ensemble; chorus..	Dance program....
7:45	Irene Rich.....	The Goldbergs.....	Boake Carter.....	Brunswick Orches.
8:00	Network serial	Bert Lahr; George	Vocal trio; orch..	String ensemble...
8:15	mystery story.....	Olsen's Music....	Edwin C. Hill.....	Female trio.....
8:30	Dangerous Paradise..	Stage Show of the	Albert Spalding;	As I See It.....
8:45	Red Davis sketch....	Air; Variety.....	vocalist; orch....	Mixed quartet....
9:00	20,000 Years in Sing	Adrian O'Brien	Irvin Cobb; orch..	Organ recital.....
9:15	Sing, sketch	and Rakov's Or..	Political talk.....	Kate Smith.....
9:30	John McCormack,	Leo Reisman's Or-	Lombardo Orch.;	Le Paradis Band..
9:45	tenor; concert orch.	chestra; soloist.	Burns and Allen.	Reports; news....
10:00	Shirley Howard, Ray	Barnyard Music	Waring's Orches.;	Hughie Connor
10:15	Perkins; orchestra..	and male quartet	Moran and Mack.	and his orchestra
10:30	Rines's Orchestra...	Local political	Soloist; 2 pianos.	"The Town Crier"
10:45	News flashes.....	program	Political talk.....	Gertrude Niesen;
11:00	Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news...	Reports; news....	quartet; orch.....
11:15	Conrad Orchestra....	Political talk....	Le Paradis Band...	News Service.....
11:30	Gene and Glenn, with	Jack Denny and	Ozzie Nelson and	
11:45	"Jake and Lena"...	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

6:30 WNAC, Sunrise Special, presenting Francis J. Cronin at the organ.
8:30 WAAB, Popular Pleasantries, featuring Francis J. Cronin at the console.
8:33 WBZ, Lew White at the dual organ.
9:30 WNAC, "In the Luxembourg Gardens," orchestra.
9:45 WEEI, "The Wife Saver," household information by Alan Prescott.
10:00 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer"; Doris Tirrell, organist.
10:00 WAAB, "Bill and Ginger," popular songs.
11:30 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Walter Blaufuss's Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, Silver Lining Hour; Oliver G. Elliott; speaker; organ.
2:30 WBZ, "Babes in Hollywood," with Arthur and Florence Lake.
2:45 WEEI, "Japanese Color Prints," Huger Elliott of the Metropolitan Museum.
3:30 WEEI, Reading Circle, selections from books and plays.
3:45 WNAC, Curtis Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor.
4:15 WBZ, Talk by Mrs. Joseph B. Ely, wife of the Governor of Massachusetts.
4:35 WNAC, C. B. Merriam, American Legion speaker.
4:30 WEEI, "Drake's Drums," dramatization for children.
5:00 WNAC, "Spotlighting Modern Education"; talk, Burr J. Merriam.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:45 WAAB, Stamp Adventurers: "Story of the Statue of Liberty."

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "The Three Musketeers," drama based on Dumas' story.
8:00 WBZ, "Captain Diamond's Adventures," stories of the sea.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee Hour: Walter Winchell; Lou Holtz; Deems Taylor; Felix Salmond, cellist; Heywood Broun; Scene from "Green Pastures"; Hall Johnson Choir; George Gershwin; soloists; female trio; male quartet.
8:15 WAAB, N. E. Council: Edward A. Filene, "Business and the NRA."
8:30 WAAB, Harlem Serenade: Hall Johnson Singers; Hopkin's Orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, The Revelers, male quartet, with Frank Black, pianist.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," drama of western pioneer days.
9:00 WAAB, John Corigliano, violin; Gladys Rice; Evan Evans; chorus; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Dramatic Guild: Cabell's "In Necessity's Mortar."

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB, Willard Robison and his Deep River Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman and his orchestra; soloists; Deem Taylor, m. c.
10:00 WNAC, Fabien Sevitzky's Orchestra; Prof. Robert E. Rogers; soloists.
10:30 WNAC, "Over the Camera Man's Shoulder," with Alton Blackington.
10:45 WAAB, Gladys Rice, soprano; Nicolai Berezowsky conducting orchestra.

Monitor News Radiocasts

Monday— 11:45 a. m. to 12:00 noon
Tuesday, Wednesday } 12:00—12:15
Thursday— 11:45 a. m. to 12:00 noon
Friday, Saturday } 12:00—12:15

The evening radiocasts of Monitor news over WBZ and WBZA will continue at 5:15 o'clock as usual.

Omar's Verses Printed In Smallest Volume

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 25 (AP)—Completion of what is described as the smallest printed book in the world, a tiny volume of 28 pages of verses by the Persian poet, Omar Khayyam, was announced here today.

The book, so small that its entire contents would barely cover half an ordinary postage stamp, contains 46 quatrains of Omar's poetry from a translation made several years ago by a Worcester man, Mr. Eben Francis Thompson. The tiny book is the work of two local publishers, Mr. Hamilton Brooks Wood and Frederick K. Vroom. In its final form, bound in leather covers, it is three-sixteenths by six-sixteenths of an inch in dimensions.

First 'Today' Is Sent President Roosevelt

DUNELLEN, N. J., Oct. 25 (AP)—The first copy of "Today," the magazine edited by Prof. Raymond Moley and published by Mr. Vincent Astor has been sent to President Roosevelt. Professor Moley, Mr. Astor and their associates in the magazine venture visited the printing plant Oct. 23 and despatched the first copy to the President by air mail.

The 32 pages of the magazine are largely devoted to articles dealing with the NRA and kindred political topics. Mr. Astor and Professor Moley have editorials.

Museum-Making Is Newest Course For City Children

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Junior members of the American Institute are to have the thrilling experience of going backstage to watch the technique of the leading science institutions, the American Museum of Natural History and the Museum of Science and Industry.

Beginning Nov. 9 and continuing through February, Prof. William Carr, who knows all about the fascinating lore of nature trailing, will conduct two groups of biology clubs in the technique of making habitat groups and nature handicraft. To small boys from the crowded city streets he will explain how to gather exhibit material and how to prepare exhibits. And he will do it without lectures, by letting his small students put in their full time on the project which most interests them.

Whether or not they will return to their apartments and try mounting animals in the middle of the living-room floor or prepare grass and flowers in the vestibule, remains to be seen. But at least in the museum they will be able to make exhibitions to their heart's content.

The junior school age class will learn how to make a nature collection and their's will be the joy of wallowing in plaster of Paris to make casts of tracks and leaf prints and the mounting of insects, flowers, and rocks, even the making of cages for animals.

The Museum of Science and Industry offers studies on aviation, railroad transportation and electricity, a small part of the time to be spent in the exhibition halls, but the greater part to be used for demonstrations and experiments, with the children taking part.

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Drive for Ballots Absorbs New York In Mayoralty Race

Reform, McKee and National Significance Baffle Victory Guessers

By Wyona Dashwood
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—A feeling of political uncertainty is in the air here this week, shared even by old hands at election forecasting. This atmosphere derives from the unmistakable sentiment among the electorate for a change from the old order of boss-controlled government.

The question, therefore, that is troubling the three chief political camps—the Fusion, the Joseph V. McKee and the Tammany—is to what extent this thought will influence the November election. The degree to which election returns show it does prevail in this major preserve of the bosses will be reflected definitely, impartial observers believe, in other large cities where public opinion is growing that getting rid of the politicians is the only way to lighten the heavy municipal tax load.

Parties Hard at Work

Consensus among political students of the situation is that Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Fusion candidate for Mayor, will be the winner. The extent of his victory will be determined entirely by the desire of voters for a non-partisan administration of city affairs.

This is the chief issue of the campaign, and with the election only two weeks away and the electorate stirred against Tammany as it has not been in a generation, no neutral investigator is willing to say whether Major LaGuardia will go in "by the skin of his teeth" or with a triumphant majority over his nearest opponent.

It follows, therefore, that the Fusionists are wide awake to the fact that they will need every vote they can get out.

The Fusion camp made the boss-rule issue and up to today has forced the pace, formed the strategy and put down a barrage that has sent both the Tiger and the McKee followers to their respective dug-outs, whence is to be heard little save the sound of invective.

Party Machine Shaken

The uncertainty unquestionably had its basis in the results of the primary election, so shaking to the run-of-the-mill politician's conception of the state of things political. After the primary they found the seemingly solid ground beneath their feet cracked by the earthquake of an independent vote whose proportions they had not even bothered to estimate. All subsequent happenings in the campaign have only served to further baffle forecasters, and any sizing up now being done on the outcome is invariably accompanied by covering reservations.

The O'Brien chances of running second appear to improve as election day approaches. The McKee move to break up the Kings County machine of John H. McCooey, chief city ally of Tammany, has failed and, whereas 18 of the 24 district leaders of the county were prepared to go over to the McKee camp a week ago, only five took this action at the postponed county committee meeting yesterday.

Department Store Sales Off

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Sales of department stores in 14 days of October were 1.7 per cent below a year before in New York and Brooklyn, says Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Sales in Newark were 5 per cent below a year ago, making the average decline for the metropolitan district 2.2 per cent.

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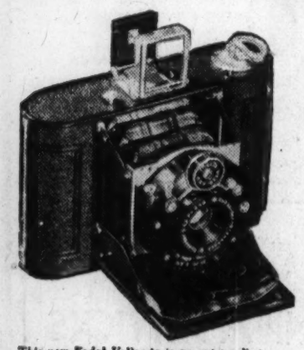

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To Piping Reed and Thrumming Drum!

Both Photos Courtesy of English Folk Dance Society to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

England Revives Folk Dancing

Top—Evidently This One Is From the United States. It Is Called the Kentucky Running Hop and Might Have Been Taken There by the Early English Settlers. Bottom—Doing a 'Hey' in a Morris Dance. These Dances Are Said to Have Derived Their Name Through Originating on the English Moors.

Europe Uses Added Leisure In Promoting Folk Dancing

(Continued from Page 1)

amusement and that of their friends. They exchange visits with kindred societies in other villages. They hold "meets" and competitions. They tour foreign lands where their presence helps to forge a link of common interest which is of great value in promoting the cause of peace.

Many of the melodies and not a few of the folk dances have become international. Thus the little town of Binche near Charleroi, Belgium, has a carnival dance the air of which has been traced in the Tyrol and in England. Many of the Dutch dances originated in England. There is today a Dutch society devoted entirely to English folk dancing.

In a number of European countries, folk dancing is at present organized mainly along religious or political lines. Thus, one of the biggest dance societies in Holland is that of the Socialist youth organization. The Dutch Roman Catholics run a special group for girls known as the Graal. Almost every Protestant denomination in Holland has its own youth club, a feature of which is invariably the week-end camp at which the principal activities are singing, folk and other dancing and amateur theatricals.

In order to help these youth groups, the Dutch Central Bureau for Folk Dancing holds regular courses and vacation "schools" in various towns.

England Honors the Dance

In England, the revival of folk dancing celebrated its twenty-first birthday last year. The central organization, the English Folk Dance and Song Society, founded by Dr. Cecil Sharp has about 2000 members and some 50 affiliated branches each with a considerable membership.

But in addition, at practically every village institute throughout the English countryside, folk dancing enthusiasts gather regularly. The many local musical societies also spend some of their time in folk dancing. Classes are held in London and the provinces. There is an annual festival attended by dancers from all over the country. During the summer, performances are staged in the London and other parks.

The number of different English folk dances is legion. Here are some names taken at random from the current summer program of the English Folk Song and Dance Society: "Speed the Plow," "Put on Thy Smock on a Monday," "Rufty Tufty," "The Merry Milkmaids," "If All the World Were Paper," "The Spaniard," "Jamaica," "The Flowers of Edinburgh," "The Way to Norwich" and (in view of the vast variety to choose from, not unnaturally) "We Won't Go Home Till Morning!"

The English folk dance has spread not only to Holland but to the Dominions and the United States. The parent society has branches in many large American cities with active groups dancing together. In Boston, for instance, there are regular winter classes in country dancing which are becoming increasingly popular. Many a campus of an American college, too, is frequently the setting for a morris or other dancing on the green.

Making a Reed Pipe

An interesting feature of the English folk dance movement is the growing vogue for the homemade musical instrument, particularly the reed pipe. A good deal of skill is required to cut the reeds to the right length and to drill holes in them of the correct size to give perfect pitch.

Children are being taught how to do this in both English and American schools nowadays and remarkable results are claimed in training their ear for music. The peasants in Roumania and various other countries generally make their own reed pipes in this manner.

Among the greatest folk dance enthusiasts are the industrial workers. In England, the Workers Educational Association sponsors folk dances in all its many branches. The Federation of Women's Institutes, the Educational Settlements Association, the League for Social Service are all active in promoting country dancing. When there is no musician available they can always fall back on the gramophone.

The Dopolavoro (afterwork) movement in Italy which was started by the Fascist Government to organize a better use of workers' leisure, has arranged more than 3000 meetings in the last three years for the performance of folk songs and dances. There are more than 4000 local societies in Italy which search for old songs and dances with a view to publishing and performing them.

Dances for Workers

Similar organizations, many of them, like Dopolavoro, under government auspices, exist in nearly every European country. Thus, in Roumania, there is the Astra Society with a membership running into tens of thousands and the Workers' Institute of Sport and Education (Inser) comprising all the organized workers in the country. Both these specialize in folk songs and dances.

In Germany there has for some time been a tendency to revive folk dancing and with the National Socialist Government in power, something on the lines of the Italian Dopolavoro movement is anticipated.

In almost every country where there is a Y. M. C. A. or a Y. W. C. A. or a Boy Scout or Girl Guide movement, one can expect to find the folk dance in full swing. For there is nothing like it in breaking down barriers whether between classes or individuals. Nor do you need a polished floor and an expensive orchestra. A reed pipe, a fiddle, a couple of kettledrums, a lawn and a happy disposition are the main essentials with preferably a hall to repair to if the weather is unpropitious.

To conclude, if you don't happen to possess the happy disposition, don't worry—folk dancing will soon help you to get one.

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Testimony Stirs Berlin Fire Trial

BERLIN, Oct. 25 (AP)—Testimony of a National Socialist member of the Reichstag that he saw Ernst Torgler and Marinus Van Der Lubbe together in the German Reichstag building caused a sensation today in the courtroom where the two with three others are on trial charged with setting fire to the structure last February.

"Torgler's usual calmness was gone," said the witness, Berthold Karwahne, "and he looked pale and frightened as he saw us. Shortly behind him came Van Der Lubbe."

Karwahne said he went into the plenary hall of the building and that when he returned with a party of friends he found Torgler and Van Der Lubbe sitting together on a sofa.

"Torgler's visitor made a peculiar impression," he said. "He is one of the usual types of criminals often found in Torgler's company."

Montreal Students Parade

MONTREAL, Oct. 24 (AP)—To attract public attention to the plight of the University of Montreal, which may have to close its doors because of insufficient funds, 1500 students of the university, high schools and colleges marched through French Montreal Saturday.

Source of Sun's Corona Oxygen, Harvard Observatory States

Element Previously Called Coronium Found to Be a Highly Active Gas Too Hot to Burn After Long Study of Last Solar Eclipse

The sun's corona is largely oxygen.

Perhaps the most important astronomical discovery in recent years was announced today from the research laboratories of the Harvard Observatory. Coronium is the term which has been used for the last 60 years for explaining the pearly whiteness of the sun's corona, visible only during a total eclipse.

More than a year has passed since the last total eclipse, and the first information of major importance was announced today, when Dr. Donald H. Menzel of Harvard and Dr. Joseph C. Boyce of Massachusetts Institute of Technology made known that the element most prominent in the corona, previously called coronium for want of knowledge as to its exact nature, is oxygen.

"Ordinarily," says Dr. Menzel, "oxygen as we know it is a highly active gas, an agent in combustion, but coronal oxygen is atomic oxygen, too hot to burn."

Announcement of the discovery was made on a regulation observatory announcement card, the brief technical paragraph scarcely portraying the excitement and enthusiasm displayed by observatory officials. For a long time astronomers have sought to learn the nature of the corona. It was previously believed to be made up of some element not known on earth, causing the mysterious pearly light only about one-half as bright as that of full moon.

The sun's corona has been photographed as extending more than 10,000,000 miles beyond the surface and gravity is computed to be 27 times more powerful on the sun than it is on earth. If the oxygen which makes up the corona were atmospheric in nature the resulting pressure would be unthinkable.

Though this is viewed as a great step forward, there are still many problems to be tackled.

Dr. Menzel and Dr. Boyce have found that "analysis of the coronal spectrum reveals that the frequency difference between coronal lines agrees with the difference between two known high energy states of the neutral oxygen atom, which suggests that the lines are produced by combination with a higher energy state."

Interpreting the announcement it is noted that Dr. Menzel and Dr. Boyce have made the first important step in the unraveling of an astronomical mystery that has existed since the first observations of the corona spectra more than 60 years ago. The radiations from the corona have been attributed to coronium much as the light of nebulæ was long attributed to the hypothetical "nebulium."

A few years ago this was solved by the discovery that the highly ionized oxygen and nitrogen were responsible for its radiation. Also in recent years the mysterious light of the aurora has been assigned to ionized oxygen. The present analysis identified three of the strongest coronal lines with the neutral oxygen atoms in the high solar atmosphere, these atoms being in a very peculiar state of excitation. It is probable that after this important start other coronal lines will soon be interpreted.

Mount Willson Lauds Discovery at Harvard

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 25 (AP)—Eager interest was expressed tonight by astronomers at Mr. Wilson observatory in the announcement from Harvard University of the discovery the source of the sun's corona was oxygen.

Prof. Henry Russell, Astronomer of Princeton University and a research associate at Mt. Wilson, who arrived here last Friday for a visit, said the conclusions "looked very good and should be taken very seriously."

"It is a notable, important discovery," he remarked, "and the men who made it are very competent. The next step will be to discover the source of the green line in the spectrum now that the red line has been identified. We are certain it is not of the same substance."

Spain Allows Press Leeway

MADRID, Oct. 25 (AP)—The General Attorney issued instructions yesterday for newspapers to be allowed greater freedom of criticism during the current electoral period. He advised attorneys throughout Spain to refrain from rushing prosecution for papers and speeches unless the laws have clearly been violated.

Gunboat

WITH THE BULKY BRITISH LOOK

• Here's the latest style trend introduced from England by American college men. Rugged Scotch grain with triple, flexible, oil-treated soles. Gunboats, the campus calls them. And they're as comfortable and practical as they are young and smart 86

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There are a lot of Plymouths on the road today whose radiators breasted last winter's icy blasts and never thought of freezing.

Those drivers knew that a low-priced, boil-away anti-freeze could *cost money* before spring. They knew that most so-called "permanent" anti-freezes soon break down.

At the first sign of winter they saved their cars from freezing and rust with Eveready Prestone.

This year, at the new low price of $2.95 a gallon, Eveready Prestone protection for a 1933 Plymouth to zero (1¼ gallons) costs only $3.72. For other models and makes, see your dealer's chart. It's good for a full winter's driving—25,000 miles or more. Approved by all car manufacturers. Fully guaranteed by National Carbon Co., Inc., New York.

*Records show Boston usually sees freezing weather by November 1. Put in Eveready Prestone now—and have protection all winter.

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So dependable is the Lynn Range Oil Burner, that you can safely keep it burning throughout the night. You're sure of having at least one warm room to enjoy in the morning.

Economy is a big advantage of the Lynn Burner. It supplies the fullest measure of heat from each drop of oil it uses. Moreover, it burns the low cost grades of fuel with utmost satisfaction.

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The Lynn is an exceptional value because it is made by pioneers in the industry and has many exclusive features. It is as perfect as modern inventive skill can make it.

Begin now to enjoy the advantages of a Lynn . . . Ask a Lynn dealer to install one of the 12 distinctive models in your present range. Write for booklet and dealer's name.

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New Themes in Millinery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York.

THE off-the-face silhouette is definitely here. The new hat sits back on the forehead, bonnetlike, and turns the front of its brim a little up. The fashion promenade very recently held by the Millinery Quality Guild under auspices which justified its sub-title, "The Return to Elegance," made clear the new dominance of this silhouette.

In its extreme versions it renders again the feeling of the 1840 "poke"; or it may emulate an infant's cap, exaggerating the flange around the face. However, such models are not for ordinary wear, as yet! What we are interested in having is a small hat with molded crown, close-fitting back, and cuffed brim. It issues from all the French and American houses of importance, and instead of being a style imposed by modistes, is a result of consumer demand, an expression of revolt by certain faces against the overshadowing forward movement and right-eye coverage which came in so strongly in the earlier showings, and which is still correct for those who wear it advantageously.

Examples of this less recent silhouette appeared in many berets and toques among the Paris originals, the adaptations and the American models. In some of them the crowns, which rose to peaks, were cleverly manipulated and stressed. One striking example from Suzanne Talbot, shown by Farrington & Evans, Inc., had a tapering top motif of tiny felt balls; and another from Rose Descat, shown by Edgar J. Lorie. Inc., had a peak which extended in an anvil shape from front to back and was built of corded pipings of the material. Maria Guy presented a striking model (shown by Dave Herstein, Inc.), which was a compromise between the two modes; the brim was turned back in a long flange, but the crown was worked into a peak.

Another silhouette, which may be said to be new although it has come upon us more gradually, is the extremely shallow crown, and stiff, even brim of narrow width. This hat is worn plunged forward and has back emphasis through its trimming, which often includes a bandeau.

The Cap-Toque

The cap-toque was charmingly featured for a dinner hat, and was all a-glitter with paillettes, bugles and strass. Coarse black net formed the foundation of one shown by Edgar G. Lorie, and had a strass ornament on either side. Cooper Russell displayed one made of brown maline on which were appliquéd silver kid leaves. The tricorne and a modification of the bonnet also appeared in small evening headgear. Veils were always integral to the hat and in some cases the veiling was used as the body material and then twisted into a trimming in combination, perhaps, with velvet, descending finally into a short, full nose veil.

Fur was used to a sensational extent for turbans, tricornes and fatigue caps. Persian lamb, gray krimmer, white, black and gray galyak, and mink were the leaders. Frequently it was manipulated like a fabric. When combined with a fabric, the fur dominated.

Next to fur, sigma was spotlighted, a material which is difficult to distinguish from velvet. Future felt, fur felt, suède felt, hatter's plush and duvetyn were used predominantly for body hats, and antelope was preferred for intricately worked berets. Hats were shown made of the same wool as the costume though not in large numbers.

Predominant Colors

The colors were predominantly black, brown and gray, with some green and red. The majority were of one color, except for their ornaments, but a few were fashioned in two-color themes, green and brown, green and black, rose and brown, black and red, black and white. The associated color was used in brim facings or in crown insets.

The ornaments were feather fancies, quills, strips of felt simulating feathers, ostrich tips, often glycerined, and imitations of aigrettes and bird of paradise feathers.

H. J. K.

All Photos by Joel Feder—The Christian Science Monitor

Left: Hat of Gray Kidskin by Serge, Illustrating the New Off-the-Forehead Silhouette. Center: Serge Uses White Hatter's Plush and Coq Feathers to Recall the 1840's. This Hat Was Shown by the Millinery Quality Guild. Right: Cooper Russell Decides on a Compromise. While Acknowledging the Halo, He Reminisces About Left-Hand Exposures and Right-Eye Shadows

Shirred Eggs, Spanish Style

Bring to a boil in top of double boiler
2 cups strained tomatoes, then set over hot water and add
¼ cup minute tapioca
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon chopped onion
1 teaspoon green pepper
1 teaspoon parsley, and
1-16 teaspoon paprika, and cook 15 minutes, stirring constantly.
Remove from the fire and add:
1 tablespoon butter. Butter a shallow baking dish and pour in the tapioca mixture. Make 4 dentations in the sauce and into each break one egg, using 4 eggs in all.
Sprinkle the dish with
¼ cup grated cheese and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) until the eggs have set. Garnish with
Parsley and serve hot.

Russian Refugee Builds Career

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

LIVING in Paris very quietly—so quietly that even her neighbors know little about her—is a woman who has a great work before her.

As she goes in and out of her "apartment," as they call it there, those who have grown to know her by sight shrug their shoulders with a smile, saying that she is a Russian refugee, and that she has traveled far. That is all they know—but they are ready to nod to her in a friendly way, for the little Russian refugee is friendly, and always ready to smile in return.

Madame Euphrosine M. Dvoitchenco came from Bucharest to Paris, sent from the university there to specialize in the science of comparative literature. That is to be her work of the future.

She does not wish to talk about herself. "It is all service," she says, if questioned, "and I love to serve." And it is only with difficulty that the story of a life filled with more than the usual share of struggle and adventure is drawn from her.

Madame left Russia with her husband and two young children after the Revolution, making her way with them through Turkey and Bulgaria, and finally settling in Bessarabia — that stretch of country which lies to the east of Roumania along the Russian frontier.

Here her husband secured work as a keeper of the great dark forest in which the family made their home. But money was scarce, and food ran short, and Madame herself must needs work too in order to keep the home together.

Learned Language Then Taught

At school she had been considered clever; she had passed examinations; and she turned now to the possibility that somewhere in the neighborhood there might be a Russian college which was in need of a teacher. Russian colleges, however, had closed, and, since Madame could speak no single word of the Roumanian language, her services seemed to hold little of value. But the difficulty proved to be a first stepping-stone to her later achievements. She learned Roumanian—first by herself, and then by attending a course in the nearest town of Kishineff—and was duly appointed, at the close of her studies, to teach, first in a dusty little village school where conditions were deplorable, and later in the school of a larger village.

It was here that her powers of organization were recognized by the national education authorities. Ma-

The Christian Science Monitor
Madame Euphrosine M. Dvoitchenco

dame must do something better than teach in a village, they said. But again there was a stumbling-block, because Madame had never studied the theory of teaching, and every Bessarabian student must pass an examination in this before she may teach. Madame, however, assured the authorities that, although she had but little time in which to prepare herself, yet she could surely write of her own experiences; and write of her experiences she did, and so successfully that she headed the list of successful candidates and was offered at once a post in a high school.

But she did not accept it. All through her life she had dreamed of the university— of how, one day, she might study philology, might learn to know more of words, of languages, of the literature of other people, and so know more of their lives. She left her family—comfortably settled now in the country—and made her way alone to Bucharest, asking for a studentship in the university there.

To University

It was not a simple matter, because the Russian documents which would have secured her entry were lost. But madame was determined. If she had no credentials, she said, might she sit for all seven examinations of the Roumanian college in order to prove her capacities. And so extraordinary was the request that it was sent to a special committee, which gave permission of entry to this young woman who allowed no obstacle to stand in her way.

Madame passed her examinations, all seven; entered the university, and would have gone straight ahead had not sickness in her family compelled her to return home to nurse by day, and to sit studying long hours into the night. In the course of a few months she returned to her professor and asked for more work.

He found her an unusual subject. "Discover for me," he said, "whether any Russian influences are traceable in the work of our national poets."

All the learned professors of Roumania had said that no such influence existed, and when madame first discovered that she wanted to contradict them, she fled in dismay to the university and asked to have her task taken away. But she had gone too far. She must finish now, said her professor; and the result was that matters unsuspected before came to light, and so enthusiastic were the authorities that madame remained for the rest of her course at the university free of charge.

Studied Ancient Documents

After that, life began to expand. She accompanied Prof. N. Iorga to his summer university at Valeni de Munte, lecturing, and acting as his secretary; and later was sent by him back to Bessarabia, there to study the ancient documents relating to the history and literature of the country. Two years later she achieved her doctorate with highest honors.

But Paris, says Madame, will be most interesting of all, because in Paris one can learn of a whole world's language, and love the literature of every country.

Carrot Cake

Beat together until creamy
1¾ cups sugar and
7 egg yolks. Cook long enough not to be mushy
1 generous cup carrots, grind, and add to first mixture. Add
½ pound almonds ground fine (including skins)
3 generous tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon bakingpowder and
7 egg whites beaten stiff. Bake one hour in slow oven.

Program Suggestions

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE last Wednesday of each month this column is devoted to program building. In August and September we outlined programs for groups studying home interests and home projects during October, November and December. January always seems to be the month of beginnings, although it is really a mid-season month.

Club women will, in January, probably make some good resolutions, and, in group discussion, these might very well center around the new leisure about which we are hearing so much. "More Leisure, Wisely Used," was a club slogan not very long ago, and it is just as applicable to conditions today as it ever was.

* * *

Intelligently planned leisure is a topic which never fails to bring out some original ideas for the music hour in the home, or for games which the whole family may enjoy together. Home dramatics, charades, shadow pictures, and living statuary, are some of the recreation possibilities for the long winter evenings.

January is a good month in which to inaugurate definite plans for cooperation between the home and school. This should be a continuous project, to be sure, but in January new teachers will have become acquainted with their pupils. The scholars will have become well introduced to new subjects and surroundings. An evening when an intimate group of mothers may entertain the teachers and discuss matters of mutual interest will be extremely helpful.

One group of home makers recently studied the newer textiles in their relations to the older prints and weaves. At the end of the season they conducted an exhibition at which were shown both the old and new designs and materials. Side by side these were interesting both for their contrasts and resemblances. They were able to procure one or two reproductions of old patterns. One room was decorated in old style using only modern materials for wall hangings, furniture coverings and draperies. Some such unique project will often disclose many old-time treasures.

* * *

In February Valentine parties for the children, historical pageants centering around the birth anniversaries of Washington and Lincoln, and winter sports, will find a place in the thoughts of American home makers.

The forward-looking mother will set the middle of this month as the time to begin planning for spring wardrobes. Dress accessories would be an interesting topic for one meeting this month. Another might concern itself with vacation plans. It is not too early to hear what each member has to say about her favorite resort or automobile trip. "Why go to—?" might be the subject of several three-minute papers. "Why stay at home?" might be the subject of the last paper to be read.

What birds to look for in February can occupy an afternoon's program and many leisure hours at home in some sections of the country during this month. The thrill of catching a migratory bird with the eye, or better still, with the camera, is a long-to-be-remembered experience.

Busy Women and World Affairs

By IRENE ARMSTRONG

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO MATTER how busy a woman you are with your housekeeping, your office work or your profession, you probably wish, these days, to know something about international affairs. In fact the busier you are the more alert you should be to the need of every woman to inform herself, broaden her thinking and her interests.

If you are a mother, you may have been faced with questions which your own children ask on current events abroad as well as at home. You may not fully understand the logical and authoritative statements of the older boys and girls when war, isolation policy and recovery programs are vigorously discussed. If you are a teacher you may have had introduced into the curriculum new subjects that aim for a more world-wide informed citizenry in the next generation.

Whoever or wherever you are it is not too much to say that in your somewhat desultory reading you are apt to encounter questions such as these: (a) How can a patriotic American, Englishman, German, Scandinavian or other national who believe in the origins of his own country, heartily support a policy of international cooperation? (b) Should the peace treaties be revised? (c) In 1932 there came as delegates to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva 4000 disabled war veterans representing 12,000,000,000, who, like themselves, fought in the Great War. They asked for "acts, not pacts." Why was the request of this 4000 unheeded? (d) If war brings only disaster, even to the victor, why does it continue to occur?

These are thought-provoking questions. What is to be done with them? You may feel you "just can't understand politics to say nothing of economics." But take heart. You do not need to possess the qualities of either statesman or economist in order to have "Locarno," "Forced Labor in Liberia," the "Plan of the Iron Man of Mexico," "The Free City of Danzig" be to you something besides mere words. You may put aside consideration of the "failure" of the Economic Conference and comfort yourself with the excuse that it was too complicated for you to follow. You are by no means alone in this. Many women even justify their lack of knowledge of things international with the assertion, "Things are happening so fast in my own country that I can't keep up even with them!" Yet world citizenship needs well-informed world citizens, and women have their gifts to give to world thought. Gloriously, too, hundreds of women are accepting this responsibility and hundreds more would accept it if they knew how.

Generally speaking, therefore, it is not a question of lack of ability or of desire but rather a lack of time and method. Let us see what can be done. You are, of course, aware that no individual, no section of a country or nation can develop a culture in an atmosphere of exclusiveness. Although your own country may be engaged in an emergency program which is of necessity nationalistic, yet you know that understanding of neighbor by neighbor is fundamental to peace and progress. You have some conception that there are many agencies at work to consummate the desired end. In order to help, you need to be informed. Where can you begin, and how?

There are answers to these questions and a woman who wishes to broaden and deepen her thinking along international lines has a right to them. Our next article will take up some of these points.

[The second article of this series will appear next Wednesday.]

"Visiting" on Paper

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My heart gives an upward bound of conscious joy when I see her handwriting on the top of my pile of morning mail. It is an unfailing reaction to the not frequent receipt of a letter from this friend of my girlhood. Throughout the years the sight of her handwriting produces always the same effect—a salute to the past and a promise for the present.

Her opening sentence, "One reason that I so enjoy getting letters from you is that I know I do not have to answer them," is the most subtle flattery. When, to begin with, had she received a letter from me? Yet, the tone of her salutation was as though I had but written by recent post. How different from the usual first sentence that we all are apt to write, that stereotyped inquiry, "Why have I not heard from you?"

Because her letters are different from those of any other, and also because they never carry the complacent tone of a duty fulfilled, I once asked her to tell me how she always could maintain such a spirit of spontaneity. She gave a quick, half-amused look, and answered, "You'd never suspect it but if you want a really truly answer, I take my letter writing—social letters at least—just as I do a personal call."

And then, she told me how this had come about. Years before she had been much impressed when a noted lecturer spoke of the lost art of letter writing. Right then she determined that so far as she was concerned, it was not going to remain "lost." She would make no burden of her letters; there would be, no fitful clearing of her writing desk, but she would plan for visiting her friends on paper as thoughtfully as though they came from miles away into her home.

"And I have a few simple aids," she added. "You know I travel about a bit and always carry a little notebook in my bag. I jot down things that come my way which I think would be interesting to those to whom I write from time to time. I always keep a letter until I have replied to it, so if there are any questions in it I shall not fail to answer them. And above all, I keep mentally free when I sit me down to my desk. I am unhurried and enter into the chatting on paper with the same enjoyment that one feels in a face-to-face visit."

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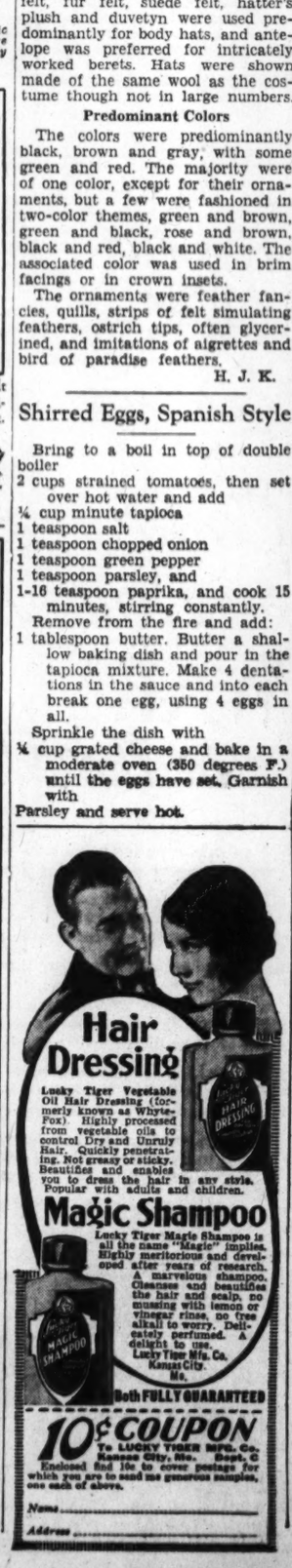
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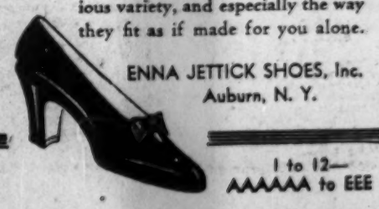

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The Home Forum

Going Alone

THE delightful thing about going alone into the woods is the ease and rapidity with which one develops the ability—or, rather, recovers the ability—to find pleasure in simple things. It comes usually on the traveler's second or third day out; the newness of making and breaking camp has by then worn off, his perceptions have sharpened, some of the artificial habits of civilization have dropped away and he is at home.

The simple task of gathering firewood, for example, has unexpected ramifications: some wood is good and some is not. Having learned this, one goes about his search with nice discrimination, scorning the squaw wood that lies, damp and misleading, so conveniently to hand, and returning to camp with fat pitch pine and solid tamarack. With satisfaction he tumbles his harvest to the ground; he has made a good choice, and has much the thrifty feeling of the housewife who has had a good day in the markets. The camper must be housekeeper part of the day, and he finds a deal of his pleasure in the details of his canvas household. The cooking that night proceeds smoothly; the fire burns with eager blaze and little smoke, and the camper, as he feeds the flame stick by stick, thinks, "This is good wood." The fact gives him pleasure.

He goes to bed beneath a taut balloon-silk roof, and is awakened a few hours later by the patter of rain. At home that is nothing; somebody lowers the windows and the storm goes by unnoticed. But the camper finds pleasure in the fact that the thin, almost transparent, fabric a few inches above his nose separates him so completely from the cold and discomfort without. The cloth is sound, the tent is properly pitched and is good for anything this side of a tornado; he snuggles deeper into his blankets and is glad. A roof is expected to keep one dry; when a featherweight tent does the trick so adequately, in the midst of the tremendous wetness of sky and trees together, one finds cozy delight.

Later that night the camper is again awakened, this time by a curious light that pervades the little tent. It cannot be morning; he looks out and finds that the white moon has come from behind the clouds and is pouring herself into his little clearing. Again, a quiet thrill; tomorrow will be fair.

Sometimes, though, the tomorrows are not fair. The sun rises unseen behind a bank of clouds, runs his cold, shadowless course, and sets with only a fading of the gray light to announce the fact. All day long there is rain; rain from the sky, from the trees, from every bush. The next day and the next pass by in dreary sameness. In spite of his poncho and his little tent the camper begins to feel it; nothing is actually wet but nothing is quite dry. He resolves, as he goes to bed the third night, to go home in the morning. But in the morning the picture has changed; the sun comes up like molten gold, warmth pours into the timber and the sky between the swaying treetops is light-hearted, joyful blue. He springs from his bed, drapes blankets, towels and spare clothing over the bushes to dry. Go home? Certainly not. The sun! The sun!

All that day he rejoices. A dozen sunny days would not have been so pleasant as this one pearl, salvaged from an ocean of gray.

On the trail as well as in camp the lone traveler finds pleasure in little things. It should be understood, first, that the solitary camper is not to be pitied for, although alone, he is never lonely. The old adage, "He travels fastest who travels alone," might be paraphrased, "He travels quietest who travels alone"; and it is the quiet step that counts if one would catch the wilderness unawares. Two persons together make four times the noise of one. They converse, and even quiet tones carry their alarm to all wild creatures. Furthermore, while they converse they are careless of where they set their feet. Their course is advertised by the snapping of twigs underfoot and the scraping of clothing against the underbrush. They perhaps will have a good conversation and stimulating exercise, but they will see no animals.

The solo marcher, unencumbered and unembarrassed by a companion, steals easily through the woods, sets his feet down softly and squarely, snaps no twigs, edges through the brush with a minimum of effort and noise. Most important, he takes time occasionally to stand motionless, and look and listen. His whole idea is to disturb the wilderness as little as possible, and because of this he is rewarded with glimpses of creatures which a party would never discover.

In daytime the trees usually sway in the wind; the whole canopy overhead is in continual deliberate motion. Suppose now that one branch of a certain tree moves in *quick* motion—what then? The observant hiker freezes and watches; steals cautiously in that direction, and, after a ten-minute stalk, makes out a 'coon eating wild grapes. Had the camper had a companion, one or the other of them would have said, "What's that?" or, "Look!" when the branch first moved, and neither of them would have seen the 'coon.

During one of those intervals when, after a stiff climb, one puts down the pack to rest, I captured the first quarry of a recent trip. He came leisurely out of the gully below, moving smoothly and heavily, for he must have weighed a good thirty pounds—surely the patriarch woodchuck of all Indiana. Seizing an acorn, he sat up on his ample haunches, back as straight as a ruler, and devoured the nut, turning the shell in his dainty black hands. Sometimes, still clutching the morsel, he paused to gaze sharply around, looking directly at me with his black eyes and seeing me not, for I was still. When the nut was gone, he dropped the shells, came again to all fours and sauntered to my very feet.

Little bugs swarmed about my face, but I dared not move. Mr. Chuck approached me slowly, hid coyly behind a spray of leaves, while he made up his mind, then emerged boldly into the trail and stood looking at that curious stump wearing high boots and army trousers. His breast was a ruddy brown, shading into deep black at his feet. I could see every whisker on his busy, inquiring nose. We surveyed each other closely for perhaps sixty seconds.

Then I moved a hand one inch, and, with a snapping and smashing of undergrowth, he was gone.

I resumed my pack and tackled the next hill. The going seemed easier and the pack a little lighter, although I had added another picture to my duffel. Such simple things give pleasure to the one who travels alone.

J. F. H.

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Peeps of Yugoslavia

The Dalmatian coast-line is about six hundred miles long, and although steamers call at the most popular resorts, it is always possible to go for isolated excursions to favourite spots. How one longs to hide oneself for the winter in the sunshine of the Adriatic; not only because of its perfect climate, sunshine and flowers, but out of respect for a country of old traditions.

The people here love their families and their land and their traditions and are loyal to them all. When you see them clad in their old-world dresses, dancing their kolo in the fields of gaily-coloured flowers, you can see these simple pleasures are to their taste; they are thoroughly enjoying themselves and crave for no other excitement. Their games, their songs, and their amusements are all national, and they are "doing them to the best of their ability." . . .

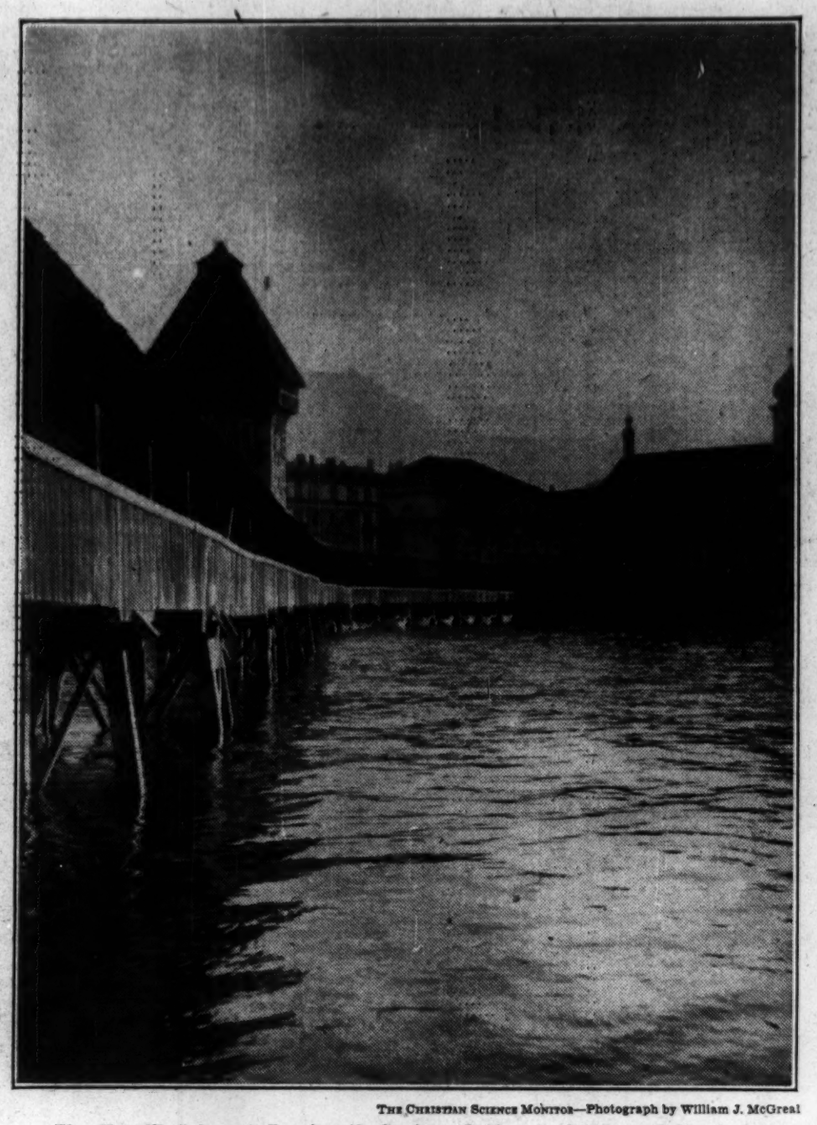
When I first saw Yugoslav words written with consonants and no vowels, they seemed like translations from the shorthand. In my travels I went to Srdj, I also went to Trg, and Krk.

Sailing along the Adriatic coast among the islands, one searches in vain to find words of beauty to describe these islands. They have been called "gems; emeralds; jewels; flowers; little bits of sunshine; fairy haunts; heaven on earth" and all to no purpose. Surely they are beautiful enough to be their own standards in beauty. Rab certainly should be a symbol of beauty; and instead of hunting in the jewel case and fairyland to find an appropriate term to attach to Rab, why not say simply "as beautiful as the island of Rab!" I had come to Rab through miles of beauty, nevertheless when I sailed up and saw its old square towers so distinguished, and old-world and beautiful, bathed in the light of the setting sun, and lying in its dull background of grey hills, it seemed to me that Rab must be the standard for all comparisons in beauty. Magnificent campaniles are a great feature of Rab, and date from the twelfth century, and all the doors and windows are so rich with treasures that might have come straight from Venice or Old Byzantium. . . .

I left Sušak for Zagreb, where I was to attend the Women's Congress, and naturally I stopped to see the famous falls on the way; for the falls of Plitvića are not only some of the finest in Europe, but are, amongst the most remarkable natural wonders in this continent. It is not difficult to reach them. You get out at Vrhovine Station and a bus meets the train. A comfortable hotel perched like a fairy castle on a hill overlooking the lakes extends a welcome to all its visitors. There are eighteen lakes arranged one above the other, like a jade staircase; they are surrounded by thickly wooded forests. . . .

The country round Zagreb is delightful. There is a well-laid-out park, Tuškanac Park, for the people, and well-kept villages with houses which are neat and clean. Some have thatched roofs; all have flowers, and they are surrounded by a wealth of trees exquisite in their autumn colours. . . .

The Croatian embroidery has much in design and colour to remind one of Russia. The women wear a delightful costume, entirely white and heavily embroidered, with scarves round their heads and the most picturesque aprons of the brightest colours. I have worn one of these aprons as an evening cape. The market place, with its dull background and its stalls of brightly-coloured fruits and flowers, and the handsome peasants, for they are indeed a fine-looking people in their exquisitely embroidered dresses, is a picture that anyone would long to paint. — GRACE ELLISON, in "Yugoslavia: A New Country and Its People." (London, John Lane.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by William J. McGreal

The Kapellbrücke: A Fourteenth Century Bridge, in Lucerne, Switzerland

THE curves of the mountains, Rigi and Pilatus, form an amphitheater from which Lucerne looks out upon the lake, known to English-speaking people as the lake of Lucerne. More properly, it is the lake of the Four Forest Cantons, in German the *Vierwaldstättersee*. Tourist travel and native pride have gone to make a modern city of Lucerne, but its roots go back more than ten centuries. Settled in the eighth century on one bank of the River Reuss, its development spread rapidly to the other bank, while growing commerce and heightening prestige soon called for bridges to link the two banks into one town. The Kapellbrücke, a covered bridge running obliquely across the Reuss, was built in 1333 and, though bridges have been building ever since, until now six of them span the Reuss, the oldest one is still the most convenient and the best-loved by the citizens of Lucerne. The piles of the Kapellbrücke, sunk deep into the bed of the river, serve as anchoring places for the small lake boats. On the outside, the bridge appears plain, its wooden sides weathered a somber gray, its shingled roof darker by many shades. Within, it is elaborately decorated with two hundred scenes from Swiss history. At night the bridge is illuminated by a string of lights, strung along the peak of its roof.

Like a long arm reaching across the emerald water, the Kapellbrücke holds the two banks of the town in one embrace—sheltering the market-goers in wet weather, offering the tourists framed views of snow-capped mountains, teaching the young of Lucerne their history.

Autumn Is Announced

Today we are having what the Japanese might call "a dark blue wind." It crept up in the night. Now it is rustling through the trees, scooping up leaves and dried grass and twigs—a bold, dashing wind, leaping, whirling, dipping—a great blue scarf thrown gayly in air. Against a dark sky in the north and west, white fluffs of cloud go scudding along. Rain impends. Quite suddenly, it is Autumn!

There are things I must do. The rest of the dry lima beans are to be picked; the ripened popcorn to be gathered; sweet and Irish potatoes to be dug; carrots and beets to be pulled; tomatoes and mangoes, green beans and cucumbers—all to be brought in before a cold rain sets in. I love these tasks, the joy of harvest is something deep-planted in the heart; but, strangely enough, as I go about them, it is of other autumns I am thinking.

The wind makes the memory so vivid. Our house, at the top of a hill, was set in a grove of young oak trees, with a few maple and hickory scattered through. The trees were close together and, when there was a high wind or a storm approached, the tops would twist around each other, a foam of pale green against a dark sky. I look back with gratitude to a parent who stood with me on one of the porches, watching the majestic roll of clouds, pierced now and then by golden lightning flame, and driven before the wind. There was no thought of anxiety, just a sense of safety and shelter, and a quiet appreciation of the grandeur of the spectacle.

And, following at the heels of that first real "Fall" wind and rain, came the final harvest of summer's gifts. Each evening, trailing up through the cornfield to bring in the muskmelon marked that morning, sun-warmed and fragrant, I found a new task waiting. Tonight we are to pick up apples for cider and apple butter; tomorrow the little pickles in the back garden, for the last canning, and to put down in great white jars in brine; the next day get the popcorn, our favorite "squirrel tooth," and "Giant Yellow"; after frost the pumpkins, lying golden and luscious between the corn shocks; later, the winter apples for storing away in barrels in the cellar, Northern Spy, Baldwin, York Imperial, Russet; and on Saturday afternoon, off to the woods for walnuts, "shellbarks," butternuts, hazelnuts, bittersweet.

Every day the house was fragrant with cinnamon, cloves, allspice, hot vinegar, as piccalilli, chili sauce, "Last-of-the-Garden," Indian relish, green tomato pickles, went to fill up the pantry shelves. Bags of dry beans and popcorn hung behind the kitchen range; strings of red peppers, and sweet corn for seed, were festooned from the ceiling. The wood box was piled high against cool evenings and mornings, a basket of dry chips beside it for kindling.

And then, one evening, the climax of the Autumn tasks—making the apple butter! As far away as the plum orchard I smelled the smoke; and, as I came around the corner of the house, there was the big copper kettle, steaming over a bed of hickory logs, and Dad stirring with a long-handled wooden paddle. I ran for my apron, and came to take his place, for this was the work I liked best of all.

How sweet and peaceful it was, standing there in the hush of evening, stirring my paddle round and round and across, with special attention to the center of the kettle where the thick brown butter was most likely to stick. A delicious pungent steam enveloped me in a cloud of spicy fragrance; the shadows grew deeper and deeper, until the sun went down, a great fiery ball, behind the hill in "Toelle's pasture"; a cricket chirped beside me; the barn door slammed; Gyp, our black and white shepherd dog, came and tucked her nose under my arm; Dad called to me to look at the wild geese flying overhead; the first big golden star came out. Then Mother came and pronounced the apple butter done; dipped it with a great ladle into tall brown crocks; we filled the kettle from the pump, to soak till morning, put out the fire, and went in to supper!

Now, as I come into the house, my vegetables all picked before the first drop of rain, I cannot be quite sure that I do not smell fresh apple butter!

The Passing of the Birds

From out the heart of an autumnal day
A sound unwonted took the listening ear;
At first dim in the sky and far away,
But ever waxing louder and more clear.

And then a mighty shadow seemed to come
Between the sun and me, and all the air
Shook vibrantly, gave forth a grave, great hum,
Till heaven became a populous thoroughfare

Of strenuous wings that beat the blue in time;
Birds numberless, yet one in joy of flight
And the desire to make a warmer clime
Wherein to mate and nest and have delight.

A hundred wind-harps played in unison
Their passing was, a sight of buoyancy
Beyond us earthlings; of my memories, one
Most fraught with sense of fetterless grace and glee.

—RICHARD BURTON, in "Collected Poems." (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Zapoznaj Się z Bogiem

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

OD WIEKÓW ludzkość szukała Boga, dobro. Niektórzy szukali Go w materjalnych źródłach, przeto czynili sobie bałwanów ze złota, srebra i innych pozornie wartościowych rzeczy. Ufali tym fałszywym bogom, pokładając w nich nadzieję na wybawienie z niedostatku i niedoli i spodziewając się od nich pokoju, szczęścia i radości. Ale wcześniej czy później każdy robi odkrycie, że właśnie o tych rzeczach mówił Jezus: „Nie skarbcie sobie skarbów na ziemi, gdzie mól i rdza niszczy, i gdzie złodzieje podkopują i kradną". Jedynie ci, co szukają Boga przez to, co jest duchowe, dobre i trwające, znajdują Boga żywego, o którym Psalmista powiada: „Bóg jest ucieczką i siłą naszą, ratunkiem we wszelkim ucisku najpewniejszym".

Każdy człowiek myślący, oglądając się na świat dzisiejszy, z pewnością spostrzeże, że ludzkość odczuwa potrzebę nie materjalnych rzeczy. Dużo daje się słyszeć o nadwyżce i obfitości. Prawdziwe pojęcie o istotnie niezbędnem, jest to, czego ludzkość potrzebuje i tego przedewszystkiem trzeba szukać. Mistrz Chrześcijanin nakazuje szukać: „najprzód Królestwa Bożego i sprawiedliwości jego, a to wszystko będzie wam przydane". Ponieważ Bóg, dobro nieskończone, jest wszędzie obecne, więc cała przestrzeń jest i musi być napełniona dobrem. Stąd nieodzowny wniosek, że gdyby materjalne pojęcie o dobru nie uczyniło nas ślepymi na dobro duchowe, wszyscy wciąż mielibyśmy obfitość dobra. Tedy jednego nam potrzeba, mianowicie takiego uduchowienia naszego widzenia i myślenia, abyśmy mogli znaleźć dobro, które wszędzie jest w obfitości i które musi ujawnić się w naszem doświadczeniu.

Za czasów Biblji zawsze, kiedy dzieci Izraela przestawały oddawać cześć Bogu żywemu i ubiegały się o materjalnych bogów, nawiedzały ich trudności, które ujawniały się w wojnie, głodzie lub innych formach rozdźwięku. Teraz zapytujemy, czy Bóg zsyła nieszczęście? Nie, stanowczo nie! A więc był to owoc własnego ich grzechu, ich własnego mylnego myślenia. W „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (w Wiedzy a Zdrowiu z Kluczem do Pisma Św. str. 405) Mary Baker Eddy powiada: „Dla grzechu samounicestwienie jest nieodzowne".

Według Mojżesza Pierwsze Przykazanie jest takie: „Nie będziesz miał bogów innych przedemną"; a Mrs. Eddy powiada: „Pierwsze Przykazanie to mój ulubiony tekst. Ono demonstruje Wiedzę Chrześcijańską". (Science and Health, p. 340) Rzecz jasna, że znać i miłować Boga—jest to najbardziej żywotny czynnik w naszem życiu. Lecz tu nasuwa się pytanie: „Czy to jest możliwe, abyśmy miłowali kogokolwiek lub cokolwiek, czego nie znamy lub nie rozumiemy?" Rzecz oczywista, że to wydaje się niemożliwem. Znać i rozumieć Boga, znaczy miłować Go, a takie zrozumienie pociąga za sobą uzdrawianie i pokój na świecie w dniu dzisiejszym.

Więc jakim sposobem przyczynić się możemy do sprowadzenia w życie nasze tak bardzo upragnionych harmonji, pokoju, radości i dostatku? Jezus powiada „Skarbcie sobie skarby w niebie, gdzie ani mól, ani rdza nie niszczy, i gdzie złodzieje nie podkopują i nie kradną". Zwykle wyraz „skarb" wywołuje mentalny obraz nagromadzenia materjalnych bogactw; w wielu zaś tekstach Biblijnych wywodzi się myśl, że skarb jest mentalny, składający się z duchowych cech. Pewnego razu Jezus nauczał: „Dobry człowiek z dobrego skarbu serca wydobywa rzeczy dobre", a przy innej sposobności powiedział młodzieńcowi, który miał wielką majętność, by ten sprzedał wszystko, co miał, i rozdał ubogim i w ten sposób znalazł „skarb w niebie".

W Science and Health str. 6 czytamy: „By dostąpić nieba, harmonji bytu, winniśmy zrozumieć Pryncypjum boskie bytu". Więc widzimy, że niebo nie jest odległem miejscem, lub miejscowością, by mogło być zdobyte przejściem przez śmierć, lecz jest to boski, harmonijny stan świadomości, znajomość Boga, dobra, która może być osiągnięta właśnie tu i teraz. Tej znajomości nie jesteśmy w stanie dostąpić za pomocą materjalnego pojęcia o rzeczach, ale musimy jej szukać i znaleźć ją w tem, co jest duchowe, dobre i prawdziwe. Świadomość, pełna myśli radości, wdzięczności, pokoju, niesamolubstwa, wielkiej obfitości, życzliwości dla całej ludzkości,—słowem, owoców Ducha,—istotnie jest przedsmakiem nieba, wiekuistej harmonji, nic bowiem, oprócz dobra, tam nie przebywa, a grzech, choroba i śmierć nie mają w niej miejsca zamieszkania. Przeto widzimy, że źródło, z którego płyną wszystkie bogactwa, może być znalezione jedynie w duchowem, harmonijnem myśleniu bogobojnem.

Ktoś powiedział, że pod powierzchnią agnostycyzmu i materjalizmu naszych czasów brzmi nuta tęsknoty, która porwie się do szukania Boga, jeżeli zdołamy przynieść jej odpowiednią ewangelję. Tę Ewangelję mamy u siebie dziś w Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej. Przeto uczniowie Wiedzy, którzy przez badanie Science and Health (Wiedzy a Zdrowie) z Biblją łącznie, poznali i doświadczyli nieco radości, pokoju, obfitości i harmonji, jako skutku prawdziwej znajomości i zrozumienia Boga, słowami księgi Joba wołają do cierpiącego i obciążonego świata: „Zapoznaj się z Bogiem, a uczyń z nim pokój, boć się tak będzie szczęściło".

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Firelight

I love firelight; softly glowing, it falls
Upon my carpet, and my walls
Dance with shadows flickering
In strange contortions—
And the quiet clock, quickening
Its pace beats fast to see
With what fantastic glee
The fire flames play,
Seeming to say:
"We live! For a few
Brief moments life comes anew
To us! Life which we knew
Of old, when we were atoms
Of sunlight falling softly
On forest trees."
Then magic flees;
The clock beats slow again;
The shadows pale,
Stoop, leap and fling
Arms to the ceiling
As in farewell.—
I love firelight.

BERYL NETHERCLIFT.

Acquaint Thyself With God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL through the centuries mankind has been seeking God, good. Some have sought Him in material means, thereby making for themselves idols of gold, silver, and other things of seeming value. They have trusted in these false gods, depending on them for deliverance from want and woe, and looking to them for peace, happiness, and joy. But sooner or later each one discovers that it was these things of which Jesus spoke when he said, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal." Only those who seek God through the spiritual, the good and the lasting, find the living God, of whom the Psalmist says, "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."

Surely any thinking person, looking about him on the world today, can see that it is not material things that mankind needs. We hear much about surplus and abundance. What mankind needs is a right concept of what is really needful; and it needs to seek that first. The master Christian tells us to seek "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added." Since God, infinite good, is everywhere present, all space must be and is filled with good. Then it stands to reason that did we not become blinded to this spiritual good by the material sense of good, we should all have an abundance of good at all times. The one thing needful then is so to spiritualize our seeing and thinking that we may find the good that is everywhere in abundance being made manifest in our experience.

In Bible times, whenever the children of Israel left off worshiping the living God and sought after material gods, trouble came upon them, manifested in war, famine, or other forms of discord. Now we ask, Did God send the trouble? No—decidedly, no! It was the fruit of their own sin, their own wrong thinking. Mary Baker Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 405), "This is sin's necessity,—to destroy itself."

Moses gives as the First Commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me;" and Mrs. Eddy, speaking of this Commandment in Science and Health, says (p. 340): "The First Commandment is my favorite text. It demonstrates Christian Science." So it is clear that to know and love God is the most vital part in our life. But here comes the question, "Is it possible for us to love anything or anyone that we do not know or understand?" Obviously this would seem impossible. To know and understand God would be to love Him; and this understanding would bring healing and peace to the world today.

Just how, then, shall we go about bringing this harmony, peace, joy, and plenty, which we so much desire, into our lives? Jesus said, "Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal." As a rule the word "treasure" usually calls up a mental picture of an accumulation of material riches; but in many passages in the Bible the thought is brought out that treasure is mental, consisting of spiritual qualities. Jesus once taught that "a good man out of the good treasure of the heart bringeth forth good things;" and on another occasion he told the young man who had great possessions to sell all that he had and give to the poor, and so find "treasure in heaven."

We read on page 6 of Science and Health, "To reach heaven, the harmony of being, we must understand the divine Principle of being." Thus we see that heaven is not a distant place or locality, to be reached by passing through death, but that it is a divine, harmonious state of consciousness—a knowledge of God, good, which may be attained right here and now. This knowledge cannot be gained from a material sense of things, but must be sought and found in the spiritual, the good and true. A consciousness filled with thoughts of joy, gratitude, peace, unselfishness, affluence, good will to all mankind—in short, "the fruit of the Spirit"—is indeed a foretaste of heaven, eternal harmony; for nothing but good dwells there, and sin, disease, and death find no abiding place therein. Thus we see that the fount from which all riches flow is to be found only in spiritual, harmonious, Godlike thinking.

It has been said by someone that underneath the agnosticism and materialism of our day runs a note of wistfulness which will burst into a seeking for God if we can bring to it a gospel that is adequate. That gospel we have with us today in Christian Science. Therefore its students, who through their study of Science and Health in connection with the Bible have learned and experienced something of the joy, peace, abundance, and harmony which the right knowing and understanding of God brings, call out to a suffering and heavy-laden world today, in the words of the book of Job, "Acquaint now thyself with him [God], and be at peace: thereby good shall come unto thee."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Music in Puritan New England

The history of music in New England for the first two centuries is the history of Psalmody alone; and this is so intimately connected with the history of the church that he who would fully know the one, must understand the other. Between music and religion, in the churches of our land, there has ever been a beautiful and intimate connection. Like the wheels in Ezekiel's vision of the cherubim, "when they stood, these stood; and when they were lifted up, these lifted up themselves also." As religion waned amid the prosperity and specious errors of a growing country, so music was neglected; and as it revived, the voice of song was renewed. They have ever been reciprocating friends. Music has lent her aid, and religion has sanctified her services.

In order to know what the music of the Puritans was, we must go back to the history of music in England at that time. Metrical Psalmody, it is well known, originated with the Reformation; and is the offspring of Luther's noble and devoted heart. He first used it in public service in the year 1517. Luther was a poet and a musician—a man of great learning, refined taste, and possessing remarkable judgment and foresight. Knowing the power of music over the feelings, he used it to band together his followers and inspire them with his own zeal. But the deep and ardent piety of his heart could not venture upon the use of music indiscriminately. It must have enough zest and enthusiasm in the melody to excite the feelings, while the words must be devotional to hallow the heart. But such music he found not and at once, from his energizing mind, he brought forth the choral, complete in all its magnificent beauty. A melody, free, symmetrical and full of power, formed for the use of congregated thousands, and words fraught with the doctrines of the Reformation, or full of deep and ardent devotion. Perhaps there is no better proof of his good taste, sound judgment and deep piety than the style of his music. Free in its melody compared with any then in use, it partook nothing of the vulgar and irreverent lightness of our so-called "revival music," a style as hostile to the progress of true religion as it is to the cultivation of good taste.

Such was the character of the music of the Reformation in Germany; and to whatever country the Reformation was carried, thither also was taken its favorite music.

In England, from the Reformation onward to the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign, music was much cultivated. Every department had able composers. But choral music received particular attention. Some of the finest specimens of chorals are from English masters. With little change, this style prevailed in the churches of England, and was brought by the Puritans to this country.—From "A History of Music in New England," by GEORGE HOOD. (1846.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Some Good Gains In an Irregular And Busy Market

After Some Irregularity Stocks Surge Forward, Closing Near Top

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Buying waves swept through the financial markets today as both traders and investors, under the spur of a lively revival of inflationary psychology, changed money into commodities and equities.

The Government's new price for gold of $31.36 an ounce was not quite as high as had been expected in some quarters, and stocks mulled about a little uncertainly at the start. Profit taking was quickly absorbed, however, and another forward push was started after the first hour. The ticker tape fell behind on the advance and slowed down noticeably on intermittent realizing.

Wheat rallied 3 or more cents a bushel, and rye got up more than 4. Cotton was more than $1 a bale higher. Bar silver jumped 1⅛ cents at 38⅝ cents an ounce, and copper firmed. The dollar rallied against sterling, but eased in terms of the gold currencies. Bonds were mixed.

Stocks resumed their advance following moderate profit-taking. Metals moved higher but lacked their recent buoyancy. Oils and farm implement shares were in good demand. Case and Allied Chemical rose more than 5 points each.

American Telephone climbed 4½. Issues 2 to 3 points higher included Standard Oil of California, Union Pacific, McIntyre, U. S. Steel, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Deere, Standard Oil of New Jersey and Western Union.

Transfers approximated 2,850,000 shares.

Europeans Resume Operations

European traders, most of whom have been out of domestic stocks during the last several weeks, were reported to have resumed their operations here on a fairly substantial scale. Brokers handling foreign business expressed the opinion that their clients abroad, while believing that inflation in some form or another was a foregone conclusion in the United States, had been holding back on commitments because of the unsettlement which they feared might follow possible suspension of the gold standard by France.

Some commission houses were in receipt of advices from London which indicated that uneasiness over the political situation in France apparently was subsiding, and that fears over a price relapse in gold had been allayed by the announcement of Washington's new gold control policy. It was pointed out that, even though the French abandon the metallic base, the American program will tend to maintain the world gold price at a high level.

Bankers, in discussing the Government's control scheme, generally agreed that the price-fixing plan, while not especially inflationary in itself, might lead to currency expansion in addition to dollar-value depreciation. Leading financiers, however, were not too pessimistic, and were willing to "give the program a chance."

Followers of the oil shares were cheered by the action of Secretary Ickes in setting production for December and January at 2,130,000 barrels, or around 200,000 barrels under the current output.

At the same time, sentiment in the copper industry was greatly improved by sales today of the metal at 8½ cents a pound, which is an advance of about 1 cent in only a few days. The recent drop from 9 to 7½ cents a pound was one of the most rapid in the last several years.

Bond Market Irregular

Bonds followed an irregular trail today, and in many respects the tendencies which characterized yesterday's market were repeated.

United States Government issues were a bit heavy, and there was no keen buying interest in domestic corporation issues of high rating. Secondary ratings contributed a fair number of advances, while the foreign list, under continued leadership of French Government issues, worked to still higher levels. The volume of business was rather small except in some of the favored trading mediums.

Moving with an apparent indifference to prevailing theories on inflation, semi-speculative classifications had no untoward trend. There were, however, among the rail and industrial divisions, a considerable number of modest gains, chiefly in the fractional range.

Higher prices were paid for some low-priced rails and also for certain industrial loans which evidently looked more attractive to traders in the light of the recovery in commodity values. The obligations of the copper and rubber companies were especially responsive to this influence.

In early transactions U. S. Governments yielded from 1-32 to 8-32 points. Libertys were down along with the Treasury issues.

Steadiness of their currencies in the foreign exchange market brought further support to French, British and other European government loans. French bonds had gains ranging from 2 to 3 points.

Chicago Board

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.86	.88¾	.86	.88	+.03
May	.89	.91⅞	.89	.91	+.03
July	.87¼	.89¼	.86X	.88½	+.03
	Corn				
December	.45⅛	.48¼	.45⅛	.47⅞	+.02¼
May	.52¼	.54¾	.51⅞	.53⅝	+.02¼
July	.54	.56¾	.53⅝	.55½	+.02
	Oats				
December	.36¼	.38¼	.36¼	.37⅝	+.02½
May	.39½	.41⅛	.39	.40½	+.01⅞
July	.36⅜	.38⅝	.36¼	.37⅞	+.01⅛
	Lard				
December	5.50	5.50	5.32	5.45	+.20

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Chg
October	.86⅜	.84⅛	.85⅛	+.02⅜
December	.86⅜	.84⅛	.85⅞	+.02⅛
May	.90⅝	.88¼	.89⅝	+.02

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 25	Last Oct. 24
40½	13½	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	31½	31½	31½	..
13¼	3	..	Adams Express	4300	8¼	7⅝	8	7⅞
21⅝	8	.1	Adams Millis	500	17	15⅞	17	15
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	2100	8	7⅜	7⅞	7¾
9¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	1100	5½	5¼	5½	5
11¾	5⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	1000	7¾	7¼	7¼	7½
112	47½	3¾	Air Reduction	2900	103	98	101½	97¾
33	11⅛	.60	Alaska Juneau	184300	28¾	27½	28	27⅝
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	8100	4	4	4	3½
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1500	8	7¾	7¾	8⅜
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	900	6¾	6½	6½	6½
21	1½	..	Allegh pf ww XL	2100	7½	7½	7½	6
26	5	..	Alleghany Steel	20	14½	14	14	15
145½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	8200	135½	128½	135	130
124	115	7	Allied Chem pf	200	124½	124½	124½	123¾
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	8200	17¼	15½	16½	15⅜
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	500	15	14⅛	15	14½
9¼	⅞	..	Amal Leather	400	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	3¾
47	18½	2	Amerada	3500	44¼	42	43½	42
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1300	24½	23¾	24½	23½
28⅛	8	..	Am Bank Note	1700	13¾	12	13	12½
99¾	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	50	36½	36½	36½	36½
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	7400	10¼	9⅜	10	9¼
64	23¼	..	Am Beet Sug pf	30	52	49	52	50
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	500	28	28	28	26¾
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	95	95	95	..
98¼	49½	4	Am Can	8200	91¾	89½	90¼	89⅜
39¾	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	2500	24	22½	22½	22¼
59¾	15	..	Am Car & F pf	700	37	35	36	35
51¼	34	3†	Am Chicle	700	45¼	45	45¼	44½
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	21400	52½	47¾	50¾	44
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	700	2½	2½	2½	2¼
13	6½	..	Am European	200	6	6	6	6
19⅜	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	15400	9⅛	8¼	8½	7⅞
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	900	19	18	19	17¾
35⅞	6¼	..	Am & For Pow 6	500	14¼	13	14	12
27½	9	1½	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	11¼	10½	11⅛	10
21½	4⅛	..	Am Hawaiian	1200	15⅝	14⅞	15½	14⅞
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	2600	9⅜	9	9⅝	9
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	5400	34¼	34	34	32
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	1500	7⅜	6¼	7⅜	6
15⅛	4¼	..	Am International	4800	9	8¾	8¾	8½
3½	1¼	..	Am La France	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
31½	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	4500	25	24½	24¾	24
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	900	48¼	48¼	48¼	48
6	1	..	Am ach & Met	100	3	3	3	..
23⅜	3½	..	Am Metal	10500	19⅜	17¾	19	18
30½	17	..	Am News	100	25½	25	25½	25
19⅜	4	..	Am Power & Lt	6400	8¾	8	8¼	..
41⅜	21½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	500	20½	20	20	18½
19½	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	27400	13⅝	12¾	13⅜	13
31⅞	5⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	12200	16¾	15¾	16	15⅜
47¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	200	36½	36½	36½	36½
7⅛	⅝	..	Am Seating		2½	2½	2½	..
4½	⅛	..	Am Shp & Com	39100	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
36⅜	11⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	17½	17½	17½	..
53½	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	125500	44⅝	41¾	43	43⅛
93	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	89	89	89	89
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	4100	18	16¾	17½	17
42⅞	30	2½†	Am Stores	500	37	37	37	37½
74	24½	2	Am Sugar Ref	3900	55½	53	55¼	53¾
112½	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	104
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	35600	119⅜	113¾	118	114⅝
25	3¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	500	5⅜	5	5⅜	5
37⅜	7	..	Am Type F pf	300	10⅜	9	9½	9½
43⅛	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	10400	21⅞	20½	21⅜	21
80	35	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	58½	58½	58½	..
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	3800	12¼	11½	12¼	11⅛
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	2500	54	51	52¾	51¼
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	2500	7½	7	7	7¼
22⅝	5	..	Anaconda Cop	100800	15⅞	14¼	14¾	14⅜
39½	8½	.80	Anchor Cap	1500	20¾	20	20	19½
7⅝	1	..	A P W Paper	400	5¾	5½	5½	..
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	1100	25¼	22½	24	22
115	95	7	Archer Dan pf	110	111¼	111	111¼	..
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	5900	4¼	4	4¼	4
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	5500	2½	2½	2½	2½
93	2	..	Armour Ill pf	8800	43¾	41	42¾	41½
7	1½	..	Arnold Constable	300	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	280	5⅜	5	5⅜	4⅞
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	500	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	900	12¾	11⅞	12¼	11⅞
80½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	10600	51¾	49¾	49¾	49⅜
79⅜	50	3	Atchison pf	1800	58	58	58	57¾
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	3700	36¼	30	32½	30⅞
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	10900	29¾	28	29¼	27½
37⅞	9	..	Atlas Powder	400	24⅞	22¾	24⅞	22½
28⅛	1½	..	Atlas Tack	2600	32⅞	29¾	29¾	29¾
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	5500	40¼	37	38¾	38
9⅜	4½	..	Austin Nichols	1300	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6⅜
11⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	15400	8	7½	7⅞	7⅝

—B—

17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	21400	11¾	11	11¾	11
37⅞	8½	..	Balt & Ohio	28500	24	22⅞	23⅜	22⅞
39⅛	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1200	25½	23½	25½	23⅜
11	2	..	Barnsdall A	8100	9	8⅜	9	8½
27	9	..	Beatrice Cream	1900	13½	13	13¼	13
12	3½	..	Belding Hem	3100	9¾	9¼	9¼	9⅛
15	13¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1700	14¼	14	14	14¼
21¾	6½	..	Bendix Aviation	6100	13¼	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
33⅛	9	1	Best & Co	1300	24½	24	24½	23
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	30500	30	29¼	30¼	29¾
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	2200	54	51½	54	51
29⅛	6½	..	Bieglow Sanford	120	23	23	23	23
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	1600	11	10½	10½	10¼
54½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	3900	45¼	43¼	45¼	43
37⅜	78	1.60†	Borden	3600	23½	22⅜	23¼	22¾
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	1600	14¾	14½	14½	14
14⅜	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	4800	9¾	8	8½	8
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	9400	30	28½	29½	29
53⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	200	43¼	43	43¼	41
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	3100	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	700	6½	6	6½	5⅞
19⅞	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	9½	9½	9⅝	8⅞
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	4500	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	90	27½	25½	27½	25
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	1500	3¾	3½	3⅝	3½
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	500	6¾	6½	6⅝	6
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	2400	14⅜	13⅜	13¾	13
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	700	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2½
9½	1	..	Bush Term deb	200	3	3	3	..
23½	6¼	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	30	7½	7½	7½	..
9¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
43¼	8½	..	Byers	4500	23⅝	21¾	23	21¾

—C—

24¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	700	22	21¼	22	20⅞
2¼	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	400	1½	1	1½	..
16½	2	..	Campbell W&C	100	7	7	7	..
9¾	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1400	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5¼
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	4800	27⅝	25½	26½	25½
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	6100	13⅜	13	13¼	13
35½	14	1†	Cannon Mills	300	26¾	26¾	26¾	..
12½	4¼	..	Capital Admin	400	5⅞	5¼	5½	..
103½	38½	..	Case Thresh	7400	68¾	63½	68½	62½
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	10	70	70	70	70
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	5900	20½	19¼	20¼	19
58⅝	4½	..	Celanese Corp	63500	46⅜	43¾	45¾	45¾
12¾	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	20	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	700	31¼	30	31¼	30
11⅝	2	..	Century Ribbon	700	9¼	8	8½	8¼
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	45600	35⅞	33½	34½	33¼
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	3½	3½	3½	3
23⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	800	21	16	21	..
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	2400	35	33⅜	34½	34
49¼	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	9100	41⅞	40	41⅜	41½
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	400	3½	3½	3½	3¼
14⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1200	7¾	7½	7¾	7½
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	2100	5¾	5⅛	5½	4¾
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	18600	8¾	8	8⅜	8⅛
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	4200	8¾	8¼	8⅜	8
34⅜	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	15¼	15	16	13¾
13⅜	2¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1100	6⅝	6	6⅜	6¼
25½	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	18¾	17½	18¾	16¾
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	600	4⅞	4	4	4⅜
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	400	5½	5¼	5⅜	4½
27⅜	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	500	15	14	15	..
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	800	21	19½	20	18½
10⅛	2	..	Childs Company	1200	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3½
21½	6	..	Chile Copper	30	15¼	14	15¾	..
52⅞	7¾	2	Chrysler	86400	43¼	40⅞	41¾	41½
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	1200	15½	15	15½	15¼
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	64¾	64¾	64⅞	65
3⅝	¼	..	City Stores	2300	1¼	1	1¼	1
2½	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	800	1	1	1	1
14¼	5	..	Clark Equipment	20	8	7¾	7¾	7½
41½	10	1	Cleett Peabody	200	27	27	27	23¾
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1800	18	16⅜	17½	17
9	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	300	12	11⅞	12	11
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1800	5¾	5¼	5¾	5
54	14	..	Colo F & I pf	110	14	14	14	..
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	10	25	25	25	..
28½	9	.50a	Columbus Gas	9500	14	12⅝	13⅜	12⅞
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	3100	53½	52	53	51⅜
19	7	..	Comm Credit	1900	15½	14⅜	15½	14½
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1500	35	33½	35	34¼
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	91¾
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	92600	34⅜	31½	33½	33
6¾	2	..	Comwlth & So	9600	6¾	2⅝	2¾	2¼
60½	21	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	500	30	28½	28¾	28¾
27⅝	7¾	1	Congoleum Nairn	5900	24¼	22¾	23¾	23
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	500	3½	2½	2⅝	..
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	1400	9½	8¾	9½	8¼
64½	39½	3.40	Consol Gas	15600	43¼	41½	42¼	41⅞
99	82¾	5	Consol Gas pf	500	87	86¼	86¼	..
5½	2	..	Consol Laundries	200	3¾	2¾	2¾	2½
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	16400	12½	11½	12	11⅜
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2½
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	1800	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1
10¼	1¼	..	Container A	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
4½	¼	..	Container B	800	2⅝	2¼	2½	2⅜
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	1200	10½	9⅞	10	9⅞
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	1400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1½
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	60½	60¼	60½	..
69	35¼	2½	Cont Can	3800	64⅞	63	64⅞	62½
17½	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	7⅞
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	900	25	23½	25	23½
4	1	..	Cont Motors	2300	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1½
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	16200	18	17½	17⅝	17¼
90⅜	45⅜	3	Corn Products	9800	81	79	80	79⅞
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	70	137	136½	136½	138
7	2⅜	..	Coty	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	3½
39½	22	2†	Cream of Wheat	2400	29	28	28½	28½
14⅜	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	700	10¼	9⅞	10	9¼
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1800	33½	31½	32¾	31
38½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	32	32	32	..
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerback	900	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	4½
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	700	18⅞	17	18	17⅜
4¾	½	..	Cuba Co	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
11⅛	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	1700	4½	3⅝	4½	3⅜
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	100	24	24	24	18½
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	2100	41	40	40½	41
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	1300	18	17	17	16
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	500	44	41¼	44	40¾
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3600	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	600	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4½

—D—

49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	12700	32½	29½	30¾	29⅛
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	3500	53½	50	51¾	51
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	9400	24⅜	23¼	23⅝	23⅛
19⅜	2	..	Denver R G pf	400	5¾	5½	5¾	5
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	200	62½	62½	62½	..
33⅞	10	..	Devoe & Rey A	200	29½	29	29½	29
93	73¼	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10*	89½	89½	89½	..
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	900	25½	24¾	25½	24¼
39½	17	1.80†	Dome Mines	69800	39⅝	38⅝	38¼	37½
26⅜	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	700	20	20	20½	20½
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	2800	14	13½	13⅜	13
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	21700	79	76½	78⅛	76½
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	200	110¾	110¾	110¾	..

—E—

89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1800	75	74½	74½	75⅛
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Mfg	2900	11½	11¼	11½	11
5¼	⅞	..	Eitington Schild	8200	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
23	4	..	Eitington S pf	1200	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6300	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14½
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	1900	4	4	4	3¾
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	800	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
15⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	6200	6¾	5⅞	6¼	6¼
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & Lt pf	400	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	..
32¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	13¾	12	12¾	11¼
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	2100	38¼	35⅝	38¼	35
4	8	..	Elk Horn Coal	200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
14¾	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
47	25½	..	Engineers P S 5pf	300	28	28	28	26½
			Engineers PS ww	300	18	17⅞	18	17⅞
49¾	15	..	Equitable Off Big	200	9¾	9¼	9⅝	9
16½	6⅛	.1	Erie RR	4400	16¼	14⅜	15⅝	14⅞
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	1100	17⅛	16	17⅛	16
23¼	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	400	12	12	12	12
18¾	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7

—F—

103	15	..	Fed Min & Sm	200	94	93	94	..
11⅜	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	300	5¼	5	5¼	..
38	10½	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1200	24¾	24	24¾	23⅜
95	61	6½	Filene's pf	10	91	91	91	..
31½	9¼	.40	Firestone T&R	9400	21¼	19⅜	20½	18¾
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	900	52	51	52	50⅞
19	2½	..	Follansbee B	200	9½	9¼	9½	8
33	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	6400	15⅜	14	14½	15
96⅛	12⅝	.99b	Fourth Nat Inv	700	19	18	19	18
23⅜	2	..	Foundation	1600	13¼	10¼	12¼	9½
19	12½	..	Fox Film A	1300	15⅜	15	15⅜	13½
47⅜	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	6400	44¾	42¾	44½	42⅜

—G—

5¼	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	300	3½	2	2	2
12	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	1200	7¾	7	7¾	7¼
43¼	13⅜	1	Gen Am Trans	1800	30¾	29¼	30	30
27	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	2300	15¾	14	15½	14¾
20⅞	11⅛	1	Gen Baking	3600	13½	12⅜	13⅜	12⅛
10½	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	2100	7⅜	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
11½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	1200	4⅞	4	4⅜	4
23	2¼	..	Gen Cable A	400	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	38600	20⅝	18⅜	19¾	18½
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12	11⅞	11⅞	..
39⅝	21	1.20	Gen Foods	6200	35⅜	33

Financial: News and Comment

Plan Machinery To Protect Oil Price Schedules

Federal Officials and Industry Coöperate to Police Activities

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Aware of the economic troubles ahead of impending efforts to peg petroleum prices, the oil industry and Interior Department are carefully planning administrative machinery necessary to protect price levels.

Along with this problem, which they will face officially on Dec. 1, the date on which recently announced price schedules become effective, federal officials are intently watching state moves to hold oil's flow to market in line with demand.

Control of production is an element considered fundamental to success of the price fixing venture, the first engaged in by this Government on a wide scale under an NRA code, with minimum oil prices set from well to automobile.

To prevent underselling in violation of the quotations set up by Secretary Ickes, the oil administrator, experts of the oil business and Mr. Ickes's department are working on plans for the administrative set-up to police the industry and its units.

Although no decision has been reached, members of the petroleum planning and coördination committee, the governing board of the industry under Mr. Ickes and President Roosevelt, predicted privately that an extensive fact finding and research agency with broad supervisory powers would be required.

Whether this organization would be set up as a part of the committee or as a section under the petroleum administrative board, the latter a unit of the Interior Department, was a major question under consideration.

Some felt that it would be a part of the Interior Department board's facilities, with the industry's committee working in close coöperation to enforce the price schedules. Expenses would be met by the industry.

Other committee members looked for a partial consolidation of their group with whatever agencies might be established under the oil board.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Administration has clamped down tighter on oil production, and announced that objections to the price-fixing schedule which goes into effect Dec. 1 may be submitted as late as Nov. 15.

Secretary Ickes, oil administrator, set production for December and January at 2,130,000 barrels, 200,000 barrels under current production.

But allocations of this reduced total will not be certified until Nov. 20 so the Petroleum Administrative Board, the Secretary's official advisory committee, may have time to accumulate necessary statistics.

Objections to the price-fixing schedule, originally called for by Nov. 1, the board announced, may cover schedule operations as a whole or be directed at any or all prices; differentials between sources, grades or marketing methods; relationship between petroleum and commodity prices.

Brazil Strengthens Its Gold Export Ban

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 25 (AP)—Official copies of a government exchange decree just issued reveals that the Government has strengthened its monopoly by defining as illegal direct transactions between banks, individuals and foreign entities.

The decree stated that the gold export ban has been "reinvigorated" instead of revoked, as erroneously stated in the first announcement, which included several typographical errors.

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American Gold Price Now $31.36 an Ounce

THE first official American price of $31.36 an ounce for gold, announced from Washington today, compares with the closing world market price yesterday of $29.80.

Until today the price obtained on foreign markets, which the Treasury collected for American gold miners, ruled. The lowest rate since the Treasury began to sell American gold abroad was reached on Saturday at $29.01. The maximum was $32.12, reached on Oct. 3.

Large Volume Of American Cotton Taken by Japan

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Cotton trade expectations that the boycott of Indian cotton by Japanese spinners may greatly increase Japanese takings of American cotton are being confirmed by exports of American cotton to Japan, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

Cotton exports from this country to Japan in the 12 weeks of this season to date are the largest for this period in the history of the cotton trade. Meanwhile, the movement of Indian cotton to Japan has been of small proportions.

The cotton exports from the United States to Japan so far this season total 461,795 bales, compared with 273,827 bales in the like period last season and a previous maximum of 345,251 bales two seasons ago.

The large exports two years ago resulted from the exceptionally large American crop in 1931 and the forward buying by Japanese interests on the prospect that Japan would depart from the gold standard.

Latest advices on movement of Indian cotton to Japan cover imports by Japan in August and September of this year. They totaled 80,000 equivalent 500-pound bales, compared with 84,000 in the like months last year and 314,000 two years ago.

The Japanese spinners have boycotted Indian cotton in retaliation for the imposition by India of a 75 per cent duty on imports of non-British cotton cloth, while the duty on British cloth is only 25 per cent.

Since Japan normally uses about 1,100,000 or 1,200,000 equivalent 500-pound bales of Indian cotton per year, it has been anticipated that the boycott would greatly increase Japanese purchases of the American staple.

Latest reports from Bombay are to the effect that Japanese spinners are adhering strictly to the boycott, and it is assumed that the Indian cotton which moved to Japan during August and September comprised cotton bought by Japanese spinners before the boycott was declared last June.

General Electric Enlarges Pay Roll About $17,000,000

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—The General Electric Company has added 7600 employees to its pay rolls since March 1, and the total annual pay roll rate is today $17,000,000 greater than it was on that date, Mr. Gerard Swope, president, made known in a statement mailed to stockholders.

At the same time, President Swope reported new business booked during the first nine months of the year had shown a steady rise and that, for the first time since 1929, orders have exceeded those for a like period of the previous year. For the first time in three years, he added, orders for the third quarter totaled more than the sales billed in the same period.

Mr. Swope said the company began operating under the electrical manufacturers' code of the NRA, as to hours of employment and wages, a week before the code went into effect on Aug. 15. Few changes were necessary, he explained for the maximum work-week has been only 40 hours since May, 1931, and there were only a few employees whose pay was at a lower rate than that prescribed by the code.

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Gold Program Is Expected to Aid The Wool Market

Increased Firmness in Prices Seen—Foreign Markets Strong

The latest move of the Administration for the purchase of gold is interpreted in the wool trade as a bullish argument for wool.

With the raw material in such short supply as it is at the present moment, there is hardly any other argument needed for strength than the natural law of supply and demand, but with this newest stimulus to gold values—and to commodity values—it is only natural that wool quotations should show increased firmness.

Added to the strong factors in the domestic situation, so far as wool is concerned, prices in the foreign markets keep excedingly strong and show, at the moment, some tendency against the buyer. England and Japan continue to dominate the foreign primary markets. The continued heavy buying in Australia and South Africa for Japanese account is especially noteworthy. France and Germany have also become heavier buyers of wool, and moderate quantities have been taken for this country, increasing as the wools suitable to American requirements have been increasing in quantity.

Market Fairly Steady

While the sales of wool have diminished during the month of October and have been on a level somewhat under the normal average purchases for each week, there has been sufficient business done, nevertheless, to keep the market fairly steady, especially in view of the short supply of wools available.

Manifestly, there must be a considerable further weight of foreign wools imported to supplement the reduced supply of domestic wools.

There has been little further adjustment in prices in the market this week. Certain woolen wools, especially fine pulled scoured descriptions, which had risen unduly in comparison with fine worsted wools have shown a tendency recently to react to a basis more in line with worsted wool values. This reaction seems, for the moment to be ended, especially with the announcement of the gold program by the Government.

Finest scoured double A wools of good length, which were sold as high as $1.05 at the peak are now available around $1, and other grades of scoureds, especially pulled wools have been proportionately lower.

Texas Wools Active

Interest continues keen in the fall Texas wools, although the purchase of these wools has lagged with the letup in wool buying. Mostly, these wools have sold in the range of 25 to 27½ cents to the growers, or 33 @65 cents, clean basis, landed Boston.

Fine noils, which come into competition more or less keenly with fall Texas wool have been a bit easier latterly, good lots being available at about 58 cents, which sold at 60 cents or slightly better at the peak point.

Medium wools, also are relatively dearer than the finer qualities at the moment. Ohio-Michigan three-eighths and quarter combing wools are still quotable at 42 for the finer and 41 cents for the coarser grade for wools of the best types.

Carpet wools are fairly steady. Less interest has been shown by mills in recent offerings but the manufacturers have been buying considerable quantities, and undoubtedly are comfortably situated with supplies for any near-by requirements.

Mohair is rather dull. Since the big movement in Texas of several weeks ago, there has been little further movement in the staple of moment. Prices are maintained on a fairly steady basis, however. There have been some fairly good importations of foreign hair recently.

Japan Competing More Strongly In Argentine Market

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 25 (U. P.)—Evidence of Japan's efforts to increase her exports to Argentina as an offset to her recently heavier purchases of Argentine wool is seen here in greater Japanese efforts to get orders for a variety of manufactured goods.

In some lines, Japan already has a good outlet here, but is also fighting for trade in others in which her competition with the United States and European manufacturing countries has not been so marked.

Although no precise figures are available, Japanese sales of cotton textiles, silk and textile machinery have been on the upgrade, as have those of automobile accessories, machinery spare parts, canned fish, etc.

Japanese legation officials disclaimed any intensive trade drive or the imminence of one, however, citing the obstacle of exchange control as one factor.

Foreign Business At a Standstill

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Foreign buying activities are virtually at a standstill as importers wait to gauge the extent of the dollar's most recent decline in foreign exchange. In scores of instances, buyers have wired to foreign plants to hold up shipments of goods until further notice.

Retail trade thus far this week has given little encouragement to those in the women's apparel and accessory trades who have been waiting momentarily for a change for the better in consumer buying.

The Roosevelt Dollar: Aims And Implications of Vast Experiment Which President Launches Today

What It Isn't and What It Seems to Be—Ignores the World

Seems to Smack Of Financial Nationalism

Lessons From Gold Market Ruling in London —Currency War Talk

Is Not Exchange But Price Stabilization

On Gold Committee

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Governor of the Farm Credit Administration and Personal Representative of President Roosevelt on Committee Fixing Gold Price.

Another Text for the President

"GOLD is money and nothing else."—J. P. Morgan, the Elder, at the Pujo inquiry, 1912.

* * *

Definition of Policy

The President's move is not currency inflation. It is not exchange stabilization. It is not a return to the gold standard. Having cleared the ground of what it isn't, let us try to list what it seems to be:

1. Another move nearer to the gold standard. The United States is off the gold standard, yet it intends to indulge in buying and selling operations in gold, with the view of influencing domestic prices. Hence it acknowledges the yellow metal still to be the world money standard and holds out the prospect that the dollar will eventually pay formal allegiance to it.

2. Another move toward a return to the gold standard at a lower parity. When the Treasury, on Oct. 7, offered to sell miners' gold at the world price, it acknowledged that the old price fixed by the mint, $20.67, or 23.22 grains of fine gold to the dollar, was merely academic. However, the ratio still remained on the statute book. Now the government will buy gold for the mint at a price presumably higher than the world price—another, and more formal, recognition that the old mint price has been cast into the limbo of historic relations. There is thus no more chance, it seems to me, that the United States will relink the dollar to gold at its almost century-old ratio.

3. Another move toward a rubber gold standard. Hitherto the relation between gold and the dollar has been irrevocable. For nearly a century it has remained at $20.67 an ounce or, alternatively, 23.22 grains to the dollar. During all that time the buying power of the dollar, or its internal value, has gone up and down. The downs have spelled prosperity; the ups depressions. In future, when a higher price level and better price relations have been obtained, the gold content of the dollar, or its dollar price, will be changed periodically, with the view of keeping the internal price level stable. Value is to be the future criterion, not weight. This is price stabilization, as opposed to exchange stabilization. It has been the unexpressed objective of central bank policy since central banks assumed such importance in national economies. But those central banks are heartily opposed to any step that would overtly saddle them with such a responsibility. In the United States the Strong Bill of 1926 and the Goldsborough Bill of 1930 tried unsuccessfully to do so. It looks as if the Government will now try to do the job.

(4) Another move toward gold inflation. If the dollar price of the gold is changed, all of the gold in the United States will sooner or later be revalued. Now it is rated at the old academic price of $20.67 an ounce. When revaluation takes place, the "dividend" will revert to the Treasury, which will pay its bills with with it. This is gold inflation—a "puffing out" of the base of money.

* * *

London and Washington

There is a fundamental difference between the policies of off-gold Britain and off-gold America. In so far as gold is concerned, its value in terms of pounds ceased to be fixed when Britain left the gold standard, in September 1931. London became an open market for gold. Some call it a free market—which means exactly what it says. Gold is freely traded in, and its value in pounds is determined by market forces, chief of which is, of course, the relation between the pound and gold currencies. Thus official Britain having abolished a fixed price, has to pay the open market price for its gold. When the United States left the gold standard, however, no free market was opened in place of the official market. For several months metal mined in the United States had no outlet. Anyone caught with gold was liable to heavy penalties. Gradually the regulations were relaxed in order to allow gold miners to dispose of their gold. If they wished to sell it here, they could get only $20.67 for it, or the old mint, or statutory, price. If they wished to sell it abroad, the Treasury played the part of middleman, and disposed of it in the more favorable market from the standpoint of the return in dollars, London or Paris. Now the regulations are again broadened. American miners can get a price which the R. F. C. will set periodically. That price, according to the first ruling, is as was expected, above the world price. For the President announced the departure as part of a policy to boost farm prices. His assumptions of how gold-manipulation will lead to higher prices in the United States were given at length yesterday. Here, then, is the big difference between the gold policies of the two countries—Britain is "going along" with the gold market, while the United States hopes to "make" a new gold market on its own terms.

* * *

British Prices

Now to contrast policy with regard to the price levels in the two countries. America's immediate policy is to put up the price level. To this end the President promises action and still more action in the spheres of gold, credit money, and the commodities themselves. Britain's policy has never been declared in such dramatic action as the President is displaying to the world. All Britain, however, wants to reach the same objective as the President. As to policy, it is difficult to say exactly what it is. At the World Conference both France—the exchange fixer—and President Roosevelt—the price raiser—claimed the London government as an adherent! Much better is it to study the British price level than British speeches! Between September, 1931, when Britain left gold, and January, 1932, the price level, according to the Economist index, went up 8 per cent. Since then, a course of 21 months, it has stayed more or less stationary. But from March the index has risen 7 per cent, while Irving Fisher's all-commodity price index, the closest parallel in the United States to the Economist index number, has shot up 30 per cent. Yet Britain, like President Roosevelt, wants a higher price level before it thinks about a stable one.

* * *

London Gold

The Committee of the Nation, which has put out such powerful propaganda in favor of more or less the policy that the President is now pursuing, makes much of the advantages that the British are supposed to enjoy in virtue of their free gold market. Prior to September, 1931, when Britain left the gold standard, the British paid 84 shillings an ounce for gold. Now they pay around 125 shillings, depending upon the daily quotation. The committee argues that the British have "bid up" the gold price to that height. It is true that the British have been buying gold heavily. They have added 50 per cent to their gold reserves since January, 1932. For what purpose? The inference of the committee's argument is to boost commodity prices at home, an end which the British would like very much to achieve. Has the difference in London gold prices been translated into a higher price for goods and services inside Great Britain? Not at all. Prices, as we have seen, are actually a trifle less than they were in January, 1932, 21 months ago. Incidentally, the free market for gold in London attracted gold not only from the mines but also from hoards in India and British households which disgorged their possessions at the call of the higher pound prices prevailing. The metal has been distributed all over the world. In fact, at the height of the influx from India, just after the turn of last year, the present writer ventured to suggest in this newspaper that the event might be regarded in years to come as the turning point in world recovery.

* * *

Financial Nationalism

The greatest single fact about the entire scheme is that it ignores the world. Many moves have been made to enlist the world in price stabilization. Geneva is littered with resolutions and documents all pledging the world to combine in working conjointly toward this goal. Central banks were to cooperate to this end under the ægis of the World Bank at Basle. The last effort to promote price stabilization occurred at the ill-fated London Conference. But, to Europe, the condition precedent was exchange stabilization, which President Roosevelt rejected. He asked the fifty-odd nations to embark with him on an ambitious scheme of price-boosting preliminary to price-stabilization, leaving exchange stabilization aside till new price levels had been reached. When no agreement could be reached, he preferred to "gang his ain gait," and his July 3 declaration of monetary independence now seems to have been nailed to the mast in his Sunday talk. What the world will do when it understands what is afoot and when it is brought face to face with the first implementation of the new policy, it is difficult to say. Already some sensational writers are talking of the prospects of a currency war. It is pointed out that, when the President starts to knock down the dollar in foreign exchange markets, he is knocking it down in terms of something—i. e., gold currencies, perhaps the pound as well. Will the nations stand by and allow the United States to play ducks and drakes, as they will put it, with the valuation of their currencies on world markets? The Roosevelt policy smacks of financial nationalism. "Our dollar," he says, "is now altogether too greatly influenced by the accidents of international trade, by the internal policies of other nations, and by political disturbances in other continents."

* * *

Stabilization Down

There is another face to both the intermediate object of rearranging prices and boosting the price level and the ultimate object of stabilizing that new level. This is that the dollar price of gold can be lowered by the R. F. C. in the event that the administration wishes to put a rising price level down. Let us think of two possibilities. Suppose the present rising markets rise too high, i. e., too speculatively, as they did in the spring. Will the President, acting on his own assumption of the influence of gold over prices, cut the R. F. C. price of gold, or, alternatively, buy dollars on the exchange markets? That is No. 1 puzzle. The other is: suppose that, after a new price level has been attained, "blisters" appear in the markets threatening a spirited rise in prices. Will the President then put the same measures into effect as a deterrent. He will be a very courageous President if he can afford to do either. Rising prices are synonymous with prosperity and still more prosperity. When a country is riding buoyantly on rising markets, it is apt to react politically against any curb. In 1928 the Federal Reserve Board was literally afraid to apply the brakes on the country's enthusiasm. And more than one leader, of the few that saw the warning signals, have since acknowledged that they felt they would be denounced as dangerous Cassandras if they communicated their doubts to the public.

* * *

Summary

The subject that the President has reopened is vastly important to the happiness of us all—not Americans only, but the world in general. It is therefore important that we should make an effort to understand it. For myself I do not see clearly any of the connections between gold buying and high farm prices till one gets to the ultimate policy of formal devaluation. This would mean a return to the gold standard. Then gold and the dollar would be plainly in some relation to each other. Then the surplus dollars released by devaluation would be used by the Treasury, not simply allowed to remain in Federal Reserve or bank vaults. Then, with the presence of more money in circulation, and other things being equal, its value would presumably fall (commodity prices would rise), in accordance with the Warren contribution to the quantity theory of money, given in this column yesterday, to which the President apparently subscribes. The same reasoning may be applied to the intermediate gold purchases. What is to become of the gold bought? If it is translated into money, and if that money is used by the Treasury, then one can the more easily see the connection between gold purchasing and higher farm prices. But human nature, as well as more money or fewer goods, can boost prices. It can use existing money, or it can withhold that money. President Hoover could make a contribution to the subject of how, during his administration, people withheld money as well as lost it. The opposite phenomenon has been witnessed during the present administration. Prices have been put up every time President Roosevelt has, step by step, adumbrated his monetary policy. People are all put to *anticipating*, anticipating that money is going to lose its value, a thought which persuades them to buy now. It is what people think that counts quite as much as what administrations do.

H. B. E.

Deposits of 17 Billion Held By Licensed Banks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—J. F. T. O'Connor, comptroller of the currency, has announced that frozen deposits on Oct. 16, in all national banks whose future status was then undetermined, amounted to only 1.203 per cent of all deposits in all unlicensed national banks throughout the country.

Institutions of undetermined status, he said, included banks with disapproved reorganization plans, banks with reorganization plans under consideration, and banks with no reorganization plans.

Mr. O'Connor said there were 5048 licensed banks in the United States on Oct. 16 having total deposits of $17,028,441,000 as of the last condition statement on June 30. At the same time, there were 710 unlicensed national banks, with frozen deposits of $621,132,000 and unrestricted deposits of $46,957,000.

Of the 710 unlicensed national banks, 381 with frozen deposits of $408,124,000 and unrestricted deposits of $30,795,000, had had their organization plans approved by the comptroller; 233 banks, with frozen deposits of $111,007,000 and unrestricted deposits of $8,636,000 had had their organization plans disapproved; 77 banks, with $71,834,000 frozen and $6,847,000 unrestricted deposits had reorganization plans under consideration, and 19 banks, with $20,167,000 frozen and $679,000 unrestricted deposits, had no reorganization plans.

Output of Electric Power Continues To Sag to Lower Level

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Production of electric power in the United States for the week ended Oct. 21 continued to sag, due to lower output in the principal industrial sections of the country. As a whole, the country was only 5.9 per cent ahead of a year ago, compared with an improvement of 7.4 per cent in the week before, according to figures released today by the Edison Electric Institute.

The gain in electric power output over last year's comparative figure was thus reduced to the smallest percentage that has appeared on the record since the second week of June, although it represents a rise above the 1932 total for the twenty-second consecutive week.

Total electric production was 1,618,795,000 kilowatt hours, which is 153,000 units less than last week.

Electric output of New England showed a gain of 5.5 per cent in the week ended Oct. 21 over the like period a year ago. In the previous week the gain was 5 per cent.

The middle Atlantic states were up 1.8 per cent over last year but declined from the gain of 4.6 per cent in the previous week.

The central industrial region was down slightly from last week's gain, and southern states showed a decline of 4.6 from the preceding week's figure of 8.2 per cent, whereas slight gains were registered in the western central, the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast regions.

Argentine Foreign Commerce Value Off

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 25 (AP)—The value of Argentine foreign commerce for the first nine months of 1933 reached 670,044,000 gold pesos or nearly $574,000,000, official statistics showed today.

This figure, it was added, represented an 8.6 per cent decrease compared to the corresponding period of 1932.

British Press Is Skeptical of U. S. Currency Plans

Untelligible, Ambiguous, Unconvincing, Phrase Spinning, Is Comment

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP)—British financial writers studied what they called President Roosevelt's new plans for a managed currency, a "rubber dollar" and a "dollar standard," and confessed they did not wholly understand the gold marketing project.

The Times editorially said a "managed" currency can not be reconciled with restoration of the gold standard, with sound currency, or with a revalued dollar.

It professed to see "ambiguities, even apparent contradictions" in the President's announcement of the plan, and concluded that Mr. Roosevelt's standard was much like his position in July when he vetoed discussions of stabilization at the World Economic Conference.

Stabilization, commented the Morning Post, is still a long way off; even an apparently stable price level is no guarantee of a healthy underlying condition, it added.

"If America follows Roosevelt's course, this generation is unlikely to see restoration of a uniform international standard," said the Post's editorial, headlined "Rubber Dollar."

"Most countries desire to return to the gold standard," it went on, "and there will then be two standards—a gold standard and a dollar standard—which would prove a serious source of disturbance to international trade."

The Financial Post declared that control of the gold value of the dollar by the Administration depends on something more than "phrase-spinning."

To say the United States is moving toward a managed currency, that such a currency will be sound, and the dollar will be revalued after destoration of the price levels "carries no conviction at all," this paper asserted.

"The financial interests in Britain will believe in the stabilization and revaluation of the dollar when they see in a definite declaration carrying official warrant that conditions and rates, with a means of safeguarding success, of any relative plans, have been decided," it continued.

"President Roosevelt has not created the required internal values, and the available evidence suggests the likelihood of his doing so becomes less daily."

The Financial News called the project "the most difficult and unintelligible of all the latest gold gadgets," and added: "It is probable that nothing of great importance will actually be done.

The Yorkshire Post declared that "The message conveys nothing remotely resembling novelty. Every nation either off gold or on is managing its currency today, and the United States in particular has been attempting to control the dollar price level through the bank rate and open market policy since the war."

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Middies Show Power but Are Slow Starting

Football Coach Miller Devoting His Energy Overcoming Fault

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 25—Despite its defeat at the hands of Pittsburgh, the football team of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis is by no means a team of anything but the highest standing. Its only fault, at the present time, is its slowness in getting started. For the better part of the first half in every one of its performances so far, it has failed to get under full headway, but as soon as it settles into its stride, there are few teams in the United States that can hold the midshipmen.

Coach E. E. Miller, promoted last year from line coach to the head coach position, is now devoting all his energy to overcoming this fault, and any time the team is liable to overcome this. So, when the culminating event of the season, the Army game is reached on Nov. 25, the cadets are likely to find the team formidable right from the start.

Too Many Veterans

In a way it is too much veteran material that is really hampering the development. With seven of the first string left, from the 1932 team, and first-class substitutes of experience ready to fill in every position, the selection of the starting lineup becomes a problem, and until the present time, the choice of the coach has been at times faulty. But now the experiences of the season have brought out new material that is gradually pushing out ahead, and the veterans are learning that they must make more exertions to retain their places. Of the 50 on the roster, 29 were listed in the Navy roster last year, and in only one instance has a member of the plebe squad gotten into a game, with one or two substitutes also called on for brief intervals. Even in the places vacated by graduation the substitutes are all veterans with the exception of left guard, where David Zabriskie Jr. '36, and John N. Shaffer '35, a new member of the squad this year, are first and second. But in every other position, the best that the newcomers have gotten is third position, and this in only a few cases.

Baumberger Triple Threat

The largest gap that had to be filled this season was at fullback, where James H. Campbell and Leo H. Erck were joint occupiers of the position. But William C. Clark '35, a substitute halfback last year, and Harold H. Larsen '35, a promotion from the B squad last season, have stepped forward with skill, and the latter is likely to be the find of the season. Both are kicking with great skill, and Gordon P. Chung-Hoon '34, though officially a halfback, is also a greatly improved kicker this season. Robert F. Sellers '34, is the third-string fullback, with E. E. Christensen '34, and Joseph L. Evans '36, new members of the squad, also available.

Chung-Hoon, with Walter H. Baumberger '34, as his alternate, is left half, just as they were last year, while the latter is now regarded as one of the surest scorers, with his triple threat of kick, run, make and receive passes. Third in this place is a sophomore, Bolton S. Rankin '36. Another pair of last-year stars, Benjamin F. Walkup '34, and Fred Borries Jr. '35, divide the task of right halfback, and the squad also includes William M. Wilcox '34, Robert E. M. Ward '35, and a pair of third-class men, George R. Whitmyer and Thomas S. King, both '36.

The choice of a first-string quarterback is once more wide open, as all three of the stars of 1932 are still on the squad, and all three right at the top of their game. Gilbert H. Slack '34, who started the Army game last year, is now down in third position, with Lawrence R. Becht '34, leadoff man, resting after the Pitt game, while Holman Lee Jr. '35, is showing the best strategy of the three, and may take the first position in some of the big games to come. Richard R. Pratt '36, of the plebe team last year, is also a candidate, and may complicate the choice.

Veteran Guard Material

Robert P. Harbold '34, for his second year at center, is still below the form required for the position, and his lack of energy at the start has something to do with the weakness of the team. He may improve, however, under the work of John J. O'Brien, the line coach. Another veteran, James C. Bentley '34, is doing better, and may get the preference if he continues to show as well. Louis B. Robertshaw, plebe pivot man last year, is third and Charles H. Hutchins '36 also a possibility.

Richard H. Burns '35, and his alternate last season, Robert K. Johnston '34, are still holding down the right guard position, while the two newcomers, Zabriskie and Shaffer, are replacing Reedy at left. Shaffer also had a chance at right in the Pittsburgh game, and there is plenty of veteran material to fill any vacancies, in George C. Ruffin '34, and Kenneth G. Schacht '35, with a pair of last year plebes, John C. Hunter and Frank G. Springer, both '36, for good measure.

One veteran first-string player of last season, and a first substitute now have the right of way for the tackle jobs, but the wealth of material makes final selection doubtful. William R. Brooks '34, and his alternate, George S. Lambert '35, are still fighting out the left position, while Charles H. Clark '34, the biggest man on the squad, is leadoff man at right, with Slade D. Cutter '35, pressing him closely for the place. Bentley's removal to center opens the way for James H. Mini '35, and Leonard J. Baird '35, of the veterans, while newcomers include John H. Wilson '34, and Richard S. Bull '36.

At left end, Capt. Hugh Q. Murray '34, and his faithful alternate of 1932, James D. Fulp '34, are fixtures once more, while David C. Miller '34, has moved from second to first place at right end. Here Robert E. Dornin '35, is now in second place to Miller, but has trouble to stave off the effective play of a newcomer, Robert S. Mandelkorn '35, a promotion this year from the B squad. John B. McNaughton '34, is another possibility, while a pair of third-year men, Gilbert H. Short and Charles F. Manning, are also on the squad, in case of need.

The mipshipmen have concluded their home games for the season, and the next month will see them departing each week. Saturday they will make their first appearance in Philadelphia for the season, encountering the University of Pennsylvania on Franklin Field, where the Army-Navy game is also scheduled, ending the season on Nov. 25. Notre Dame will be met in the Baltimore Municipal Stadium, on Nov. 4, with visits to Columbia and Princeton the following Saturdays.

Sidelines

HARD sledding for Notre Dame should not be unexpected. The South Bend (Ind.) football teams have been built year after year to meet difficult schedules and make a good showing; but it cannot last forever. Such grand material as has been available there cannot continue indefinitely either. It is not consoling to the Notre Dame alumni to learn that Kansas University, which held the Notre Dame team to a scoreless tie this season, has been beaten by Tulsa University, 7 to 0.

Judge Walter P. Steffen, former coach of Carnegie Tech, did his part toward helping his own team with able assistance in scouting Notre Dame. Just how much his scouting helped is not known; but Carnegie won the game, 7 to 0.

Lon Stiner, Oregon State coach, has the Pacific coast fans freely discussing his tactics. Against Southern California, the Staters used only 11 men throughout the 60 minutes and held the invaders to a scoreless tie, and won the previous game against San Francisco, 12 to 7, with only 12 men.

Incidentally, that University of San Francisco football team must be a pretty fair team. The players held Oregon State to a 12-to-7 score and last Saturday lost to Stanford, 20 to 13, being the only team to score against the Indians so far this season.

The first-string Carnegie Tech backfield is one of the lightest among major college football teams. Bevevino, quarterback, weighs 150; Terebus, left half, weighs 148; Vorderburg, right half, weighs 172, and the heavyweight is the full back, Sayles, who scales 178. The center weighs only 162, the two ends 172 and 178, while the star guard, Burzio, weighs 170. The tackles weigh 200 and 190, with the remaining guard weighing 190. Rather a light team to defeat Notre Dame.

Football fans at a distance, who will be interested in the Harvard-Army and Harvard-Yale games, will have the opportunity to hear them on the radio. Officials of the teams have agreed to permit a radiocast of the games, and it is possible that Ted Husing will handle one of the assignments. The Army game will be played Nov. 11 and the Yale game Nov. 25.

Big Six Conference

Nebraska		Kansas	
26-Texas	0	34-Warrensb'g T.	0
20-Iowa State	0	14-Creighton	0
9-Kansas State	0	0-Notre Dame	0
		0-Tulsa	7
55	0	48	7
Kansas State		**Oklahoma**	
25-Emporia T.	0	6-Tulsa	20
20-St. Louis	14	0-Vanderbilt	0
33-Missouri	0	0-Texas	0
0-Nebraska	9	19-Iowa State	7
78	23	34	27
Iowa State		**Missouri**	
14-Central	0	31-Central	0
18-Denver	13	6-Kirksville T.	26
0-Nebraska	20	0-Kansas State	33
7-Oklahoma	19	7-St. Louis	13
39	52	44	72

U. C. L. A. Crew Working Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 25—The University of California at Los Angeles will continue to have a varsity crew, according to an announcement made recently by William F. Ackerman '35, student manager of that sport. Because of a deficit in the sports treasury last spring, it was believed that crew might be discontinued. The board of control voted to refinance the sport, however. It was also announced that Maj. James Goodsell will continue as coach. Both varsity and freshman candidates have already reported to Coach Goodsell, and the outlook is even better than it was at this time last season.

To Shuffle Forward Lines

MONTREAL, Oct. 25 (AP)—There won't be any forward lines such as the famous "big five" combination of Nels Stewart, Hooley Smith and Babe Siebert, of Boston's equally renowned "dynamiters" on the Montreal Maroons this year, but, according to Coach Eddie Gerard's plans, there will be a lot of good forwards who will fit in anywhere. "If a man is a good center, right or left wing," says Gerard, "he will be effective on any line." With that idea in mind, Gerard announced his intention of shuffling his forwards around and started it off yesterday by moving Bill McKenzie, former Winnipeg amateur star, from defense up to center for a tryout.

Audy and Van Kempen Lead

TORONTO, Oct. 25 (AP)—With the field cut to nine teams, the six-day bicycle race today neared the halfway mark with Jules Audy and Piet Van Kempen still leading the parade, but only by two laps, and the rest of the teams more closely bunched.

Charley Gehringer Signs

DETROIT, Oct. 24 (AP)—Frank J. Navin, president of the Detroit American League baseball club, announced recently that Second Baseman Charley Gehringer has renewed his contract for another year with the Tigers.

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Four Untied And Unbeaten Teams in Race

Kentucky Tops Southeastern Football Standing With Two Victories

Southeastern Conference Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Kentucky	2	0	0	1.000
Florida	1	0	0	1.000
Georgia	1	0	0	1.000
Alabama	2	1	0	1.000
Mississippi	1	1	0	1.000
Tennessee	1	0	1	.500
Tulane	1	0	1	.500
Georgia Tech	1	0	2	.333
Louisiana State	0	0	0	.000
Auburn	0	0	1	.000
Mississippi State	0	1	2	.000
Sewanee	0	0	3	.000
Vanderbilt	0	1	0	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 25—The Southeastern Conference title race goes merrily on with Georgia the only undefeated and untied team left in the race. Kentucky with two victories within the Conference is the nominal leader, although she lost to Washington and Lee of the Southern Conference this past weekend, to end her string of victories.

The Georgia Bulldogs defeated a great Mercer team 13 to 12. Georgia was completely outplayed in the first half when she held the ball only seven minutes and was held scoreless by a muchly underated Mercer team. She was forced to put in her entire regular team and keep them there in the game for the remainder of play after the first few minutes. The ability of Cy Grant '35, Georgia left halfback, to kick a goal after he scored the first touchdown in the third period on a 44-yard spin through center saved the game for Georgia.

Florida defeated North Carolina by a score of 9 to 0. A weaving, spinning run for 34 yards by Jack Henderson '36 early in the first period paved the way for a Florida victory. While the game was played mostly in Carolina's territory it was a brilliant display of defensive football, with two stubborn lines holding at critical moments and offensive backs being thrown for loss after loss.

Mississippi Floods Sewanee

University of Mississippi swarmed all over Sewanee by a score of 41 to 0. Sewanee was unable to stem this fast-moving flood as Mississippi moved on to national recognition as one of the South's greatest teams. Led by Bradford White '34 and Earl Hutson '35, the Mississippians scored in every period with the outcome never being in doubt. Mississippi's scores came as results of marches of 32, 40, 50, 45 64, 68 and 80 yards. Mississippi amassed a total of 475 yards from scrimmage to 115 for Sewanee. Scoring more than 150 yards and making tackle after tackle, Bradford White '34, distinguished himself as one of the greatest backs in the South.

With the Washington and Lee Generals showing a surprise attack, University of Kentucky, the highly-favored team, went down to her first defeat of the season, 7 to 0. This smart team from the Southern Conference, unleased her surprising attack and with her well-known unpenetrable defense, upset Kentucky the top-rater of the Southeastern Conference. The Generals outplayed Kentucky throughout the game and only in the closing moments when she weakened did Kentucky make a threat. Washington and Lee's score came a few moments after the opening of play in the third period on a 52-yard drive after a 38-yard return of the kickoff.

A big and powerful Vanderbilt team got the surprise of its life when it was held to a 7-to-7 tie by Mississippi State. Picked to win this game with ease and save her key men for her great struggle with Louisiana State this week-end, Vanderbilt was pressed to the limit in gaining a tie. With the diminutive Capt. Robert Harrington '34 in the leading rôle, the Mississippi State Maroons electrified and amazed the crowd of 7000 spectators. This was Vanderbilt's first intraconference struggle and her performance was greatly disappointing to her legion of supporters.

Arkansas Outclassed

Louisiana State completely outclassed Arkansas of the Southwestern Conference in winning by a score of 20 to 0. Arkansas thus had her first defeat of the season charged against her, while State not only came from the game with her season's record still clear of defeat, but this game marked the fourth game of this season that not a single point has been scored against her.

In the only intersectional game participated in by a Southeastern Conference team, Auburn was defeated, 19 to 6, by the powerful George Washington Colonials at Washington, D. C. It had been thought that Auburn, even though she was outweighed nearly 20 pounds to the man, would prove entirely too smart and fast for George Washington and she started the game in a manner that led the spectators to believe that it would be just as predicted when she scored a touchdown on a sweep of 8 yards around end by Allan Rogers '34 in the first few minutes of play.

Tulane University was returned the victor over Georgia Tech by a score of 7 to 0. A run of 101 yards from kickoff which opened the second half, by Howard Bryan, the great Tulane sophomore halfback, gave Tulane her first intraconference victory of the season and by the same token, it meant the second such defeat for Tech this season. This run, which was made the more remarkable, because the field was a sea of mud, is the longest on record for this year. Standing a yard behind his goal line Bryan took the kickoff, started right through the Tech team and, zigzagging, twisting and sidestepping, kept on through the Tech team until only three men threatened him, dodged one of those men, and then Bernard Mintz '35, who later made the extra point good, took care of the other two men and Bryan went across standing up.

Alabama did what her loyal supporters thought she could do when she defeated Tennessee in probably the most thrilling game of this long series by a score of 12 to 6. Gaining her first victory over Tennessee in the last three starts, Alabama came from behind to tie the score, then forged ahead on her second touchdown and kept the lead by making a desperate stand on her six-yard line in the last few minutes of play when Tennessee had the ball and four downs to make good for a touchdown. Three terrific line plunges by that incomparable W. Beattie Feathers '34 at that magnificent and powerful Alabama line brought no gain and then on fourth down a pass over the goal line ended all scoring. It is true that Tennessee was handicapped by the loss of several of her key men, but it is doubtful if they could have prevented an Alabama victory. The last touchdown scored in the fourth period by Millard F. Howell '35 for Alabama, was through a hole large enough for a team of horses to go through. Tennessee scored first in the second period after Alabama in the first period had gone to Tennessee's 27-yard line on three successive first downs after kickoff only to be there repulsed. Gaining the ball on a fumble Tennessee made two first downs in succession, then Feathers who had gone out in the first period for a rest was rushed in and while Alabama was looking for a forward pass, he broke off tackle for 12 yards and a touchdown. The point afterward by placement was missed. This lead looked good until late in the third quarter, Feathers punt was rushed and the ball went only to his own 40-yard line. From here, Alabama picked up six yards on a buck through center and then as Howell faked a pass, Erskine R. Walker '34 for Alabama took the ball and on a wide sweep around end galloped 34 yards for a touchdown. The conversion was missed and the score tied. The game marked the first time since Coach R. R. Neyland took charge in 1925 that any Tennessee team took two defeats in succession and it was also the first defeat on the home field for a Neyland coached team. The schedule for this week-end follows:

Sewanee vs. Cumberland at Sewanee. Vanderbilt vs. Louisiana State at Baton Rouge. Georgia vs. New York University at Athens. Georgia Tech vs. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Tennessee vs. Florida at Knoxville. Kentucky vs. Duke at Lexington. University of Mississippi vs. Clemson at Meridian. Mississippi State College vs. Southwestern at Memphis. Alabama vs. Fordham at New York City. Tulane vs. Auburn at New Orleans.

Southeastern Conference

Alabama		**Florida**	
34-Oglethorpe	0	28-Stetson	0
0-Mississippi	0	31-Sewanee	0
18-Miss. State	0	0-N. C. State	0
12-Tennessee	6	9-No. Carolina	0
64	6	68	0
Tennessee		**Louisiana State**	
27-Virginia P. I.	0	13-Rice	0
20-Miss. State	0	40-Millsaps	0
2-Duke	10	0-Centenary	0
6-Alabama	12	20-Arkansas	0
55	22	73	0
Tulane		**Georgia Tech**	
6-Texas A.&M.	13	39-Clemson	2
13-Georgia	26	6-Kentucky	7
20-Maryland	0	16-Auburn	6
7-Georgia Tech	0	0-Tulane	7
46	39	61	22
Georgia		**Sewanee**	
20-N. C. State	10	0-Kentucky	7
26-Tulane	13	0-Florida	31
30-No. Carolina	0	12-Southwestern	7
12-Mercer	12	0-Mississippi	41
89	35	12	86
Vanderbilt		**Kentucky**	
50-Cumberland	0	46-Maryville	2
0-Oklahoma	7	7-Sewanee	0
20-No. Carolina	13	7-Georgia Tech	6
0-Ohio State	20	3-Cincinnati	0
7-Miss. State	7	0-Wash. & Lee	7
77	40	63	13
Mississippi		**Mississippi State**	
6-Southwestern	6	12-Millsaps	0
25-Miss. S. T.	0	0-Tennessee	20
0-Alabama	0	0-Alabama	18
7-Marquette	0	7-Vanderbilt	7
41-Sewanee	0		
79	6	19	45
Auburn			
20-Birm.-South'n	7		
19-Howard	0		
6-Georgia T.	16		
6-George Wash.	19		
51	42		

Ask Suspension of Runge

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25 (AP)—Suspension of Paul Runge, former Edmonton (Alta.) ice hockey star, from the Philadelphia Arrows for his refusal to sign a contract for the ensuing season is requested by Herb Gardiner, manager and coach of the team, Runge, one of the mainstays of the Arrows last year, returned his contract a few days ago, expressing displeasure with its terms. Gardiner has notified James E. Dooley, president of the Canadian-American Hockey League, and asked that immediate action be taken. Under the rules, Runge can be prevented from playing organized ice hockey this winter for failure to sign the contract. He came to the Arrows from the Boston Cubs.

Hockey Prices Increased

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—The New York Rangers yesterday announced an increase in ticket prices for the forthcoming National Hockey League season. Tickets which sold for $2.20 last season will be boosted to $2.50 and the $1.65 tickets of a year ago will bring $2. Lester Patrick, already a vice-president as well as coach of the club, was appointed to the board of directors. He promptly announced that every member of the club except Babe Siebert had signed a contract. Siebert is listed as a hold-out. Madison Square Garden's policy of staging amateur games on Sunday afternoons will be continued.

Penn's Cage Schedule

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25 (AP)—A 19-game schedule, including, in addition to the regular Eastern Intercollegiate League contests, a meeting with Michigan on Dec. 16, was announced recently by the University of Pennsylvania for the 1933-34 basketball team. The schedule: Dec. 9—St. Joseph's; 13—La Salle; 16—Michigan. Jan. 6—Harvard; 10—Swarthmore; 13—Harvard, away; 15—Dartmouth, away; 20—Army; 23—Yale; 27—Syracuse. Feb. 3—Yale; 10—Cornell, away; 12—Columbia, away; 17—Dartmouth; 21—Navy, away; 24—Cornell; 28—Princeton, away. March 3—Columbia; 10—Princeton.

Workers Asks Adjustment

OSHAWA, Ont., Oct. 25 (AP)—The New York Americans, training here, had quite a surprise when Roy Worters, the goal-guarding star, offered to take a salary cut without being asked. All the other players had their pay reduced with the agreement that they would get the difference back in the event that the Amerks make the play-offs this year. Worters, who had a hold-over contract from last season, heard about it and offered to play under the same conditions.

Miss Glutting Denies Report

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 25 (AP)—Charlotte Glutting, women's eastern golf champion and former New Jersey titleholder, yesterday denied a report from Mexico that she would play in the Mexican championships. Miss Glutting said she had been invited to make the trip, but had declined, after discussing it with officials of the United States Golf Association. Maureen Orcutt of Haworth, N. J., also declined an invitation.

Miss Hicks Not to Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Helen L. Hicks, Long Island golfer, announced last night that she would not take part in the Mexican golf championships, which are to be held Nov. 1-5. Miss Hicks planned to compete, but has reversed her decision.

College Soccer Results

Yale 3, Wesleyan 1.
Trinity 2, Connecticut State 0.

College Cross-Country

Connecticut State 15, Trinity 40.

Oklahoma Faces Nebraska Eleven In 'Big Six' Race

Saturday's Game to Decide Lead—Cornhuskers Are Favored to Win

"Big Six" Conference Football Standing

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Nebraska	2	0	29	0	1.000
Oklahoma	1	0	19	7	1.000
Kansas State	1	1	23	9	.500
Missouri	0	1	0	23	.000
Iowa State	0	2	7	39	.000
Kansas	0	0	0	0	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 25—Winning teams meet in the "Big Six" football championship campaign when University of Oklahoma invades University of Nebraska's gridiron this Saturday. The Sooners turned in a victory, 19 to 7, over Iowa State last week while the Cornhuskers were repulsing Kansas State, 9 to 0. Nebraska, defending the title, is favored in the coming game.

Two other games with a bearing on the championship are to be played this week-end. They send University of Kansas against Kansas State at Manhattan, Kan., and University of Missouri against Iowa State at Ames, Iowa. Kansas met unexpectedly formidable opposition at University of Tulsa, Okla., the latter winning, 7 to 0. Missouri was surprised by St. Louis University 13 to 7.

Good Oklahoma Offense

Oklahoma showed a good offense in defeating Iowa State, but it was the defense that attracted most attention. Especially was C. R. Gentry '36, new tackle, singled out for praise. His insertion into the sophomore Sooner line made it a different institution. Gentry blocked three punts, rushed passers so that none of nine were completed, and he broke into the running plays in a manner that must have disheartened the Cyclones. J. A. Harris '36, end; L. L. Robison '36, fullback, and R. L. Dunlap '34, quarterback, made the touchdowns for the Sooners.

Speed and power proved the scoring method for Nebraska against Kansas State. The Cornhuskers in previous games showed a tendency toward aerial emphasis, but this was abandoned. The power attack broke loose H. C. Boswell '34, halfback, on a field-reversing 60-yard run that put the ball on Kansas State's four-yard line. Bucks by B. E. Masterson '34, quarterback, and G. H. Sauer '34, fullback, took the ball over the line in three plays. Late in the game, with Nebraska unable to break through for another touchdown, Masterson booted a placement between the posts from the 12-yard line.

Nebraska defeated Oklahoma, 5 to 0 last year and the outcome of this latest meeting is likely to be as much in doubt.

Kansas Needs to Brace Up

Much notoriety was gained by Kansas several weeks ago in holding Notre Dame scoreless. Since then, with Notre Dame not doing so well against others, and Kansas losing to Tulsa, it appears that the Jayhawkers need to brace up no little. Kansas takes some comfort in the fact that it gained 162 yards from scrimmage against 124 for Tulsa, and made 11 first downs against 10 for Tulsa. It was in the air, however, that the Southern eleven proved superior.

Similar skill in the air may be met at Kansas State, as the Wildcats gained 113 yards by that method against Nebraska. L. T. Morgan '34, right end, is the pass thrower who must be rushed if the Kansas State aerial offense is to be hobbled. Kansas defeated Kansas State, 19 to 0, last season.

Iowa State may look again to the line smashing of Harold Miller '36, quarterback; John Graveno '36, halfback, and H. F. Harlan '34, halfback. This was the only means effective against Oklahoma, resulting in the touchdown by Harlan. The Missouri affair should give Ames a chance to change over in the winning column, as the Tigers lacked "Big Six" caliber so far this season. A year ago Missouri and Iowa State played a scoreless tie.

Six-Year Pact Rumored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 25—Although unconfirmed by official sources, it was reported here recently that the University of Southern California and St. Mary's College are about to sign a six-year football pact, which will become operative when the teams meet in San Francisco next season. The desire of Howard H. Jones, head coach at Southern California, to schedule games with all major opponents on a home-and-home basis is believed to be behind the report.

Detore Sold to Athletics

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 25 (AP)—George Detore, infielder and catcher with the Toledo Mudhens of the American Association, has been sold to the Philadelphia Athletics for cash and Outfielder Joe Zapustas, former Fordham College player, Waldo Shank, president of the local club, has announced. Shank did not disclose the amount of cash involved in the deal.

No Draft by Class D

DURHAM, N. C., Oct. 25 (AP)—The draft period for class D minor leagues ended without a single player being brought up from lower circuits, it is announced at headquarters of the National Baseball Association. The final draft period, when class C leagues will be allowed to draft from C circuits, opens Oct. 27 for three days.

A. A. Meeting at Kansas City

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP)—The annual meeting of the American Association has been called for Sunday, Nov. 12, at Kansas City by President Thomas J. Hickey. Kansas City was chosen instead of Chicago so the club owners could go directly from there to Galveston, Texas, for the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues meeting.

Pittsburgh Signs Hood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 25—The Pittsburgh Pirates of the National Professional Football League have announced the signing of Franklin Hood, former backfield star at the University of Pittsburgh. Hood practiced with the Pirates for several days before accepting a contract.

Diegel to Be Philmont Pro

PHILMONT, Penna., Oct. 25 (AP)—Signing of Leonard H. (Leo) Diegel, twice (1928 and 1929) United States professional golf champion, as professional at the Philmont Country Club, was announced yesterday by Raymond M. Slotter, chairman of the club's green committee. Diegel will assume his new duties next March.

Erie Road Earnings

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Erie Railroad reports a September net operating income of $1,489,660 compared with $951,231 a year ago. Gross was $6,837,873 compared with $6,280,947.

Housing Experts Open Conference On Cutting Costs

Cleveland Meeting Seeks Better and Cheaper Middle-Class Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 25—Twice as good a home at half the cost is not nearly as preposterous as it sounds, according to Mr. Robert L. Davison, director of housing research of the John B. Pierce Foundation of New York. He spoke here today at the opening session of the National Conference on Low Cost Housing.

This conference is dealing with the architectural and engineering factors involved in the actual construction of low cost housing, and is a sequel to the Slum Clearance Conference held here in July which focused on the political, economic and social factors of the some general problm.

"Housing experts generally agree that we have been building houses for those in the upper third of the income group," said Mr. Davison. "Our present problem is to build houses for the middle third. There are no accurate statistics concerning the rent that the mythical average man can pay, but our studies indicate $25 as the desirable maximum monthly rent.

"Frankly we want twice as good a house at half the cost. This may seem an impossible objective but it has been done in the past with many items, from pins to automobiles. You all know the present theories of cost reduction through standardization and mass prouction. I may say that we have done sufficient work to warrant us to conclude that it is not impossible to approximate in the not too distant future the objective we have set for ourselves."

Mr. Davison, with the aid of lantern slides, showed numerous ways in which costs could be cut. Use of metal bathroom walls, for example, gave seven inches more floor space and reduced expenses incidental to cutting through the wall for water pipes.

His most novel proposal concerned the kitchen. He would build the kitchen stove, cupboard, sink and refrigerator as a unit, wall size, and thus eliminate one inside wall entirely.

"One often hears criticism of standardized housing on the grounds that everyone's house would look like their neighbor's," he commented. "This might be true of standardized houses but would not necessarily be true of houses built of standardized units. The ideal thing would be units assembled from standardized parts."

Air conditioning cannot be considered for low cost housing now, but Mr. Davison believes it will shortly become practicable for "white collar" homes.

The relative merits of pre-fabricated housing units against the traditional method of fabricating on the job is likely to be the subject of considerable discussion when those who are pioneering in factory-built housing units present their views. The subject has great potentialities for lively discussion, since it involves, not only building costs, but the relationship of building trades and labor unions in the New Deal.

Over the Net

REPORTS from the Pacific coast indicate that Helen Hull Jacobs, the United States champion tennis player, traveling eastward, intends to do a "little" writing about tennis. Two more books on tennis itself and perhaps a "novel revolving about the sport" is the ambition of the girl who succeeded Helen Wills Moody to the American court throne. Miss Jacobs's "Modern Tennis" (1 pound 10 ounces) was published this year.

The Westfield (N. J.) Tennis Club would change the "set-up" of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. This fact became known when the Westfield club filed a protest against the failure of the national representation committee of the eastern sectional association to carry out its instructions at the annual meeting of the parent organization last Feb. 11. The club made its complaint to Holcombe Ward, president of the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association in the form of a set of resolutions.

The protest centers around the fact that the representation committee cast 125 Westfield votes for Ward, who was nominated for the first vice-presidency, instead of "excepting" him, as instructed, and put the club on record in favor of the proposal that all former presidents of the U. S. L. T. A. should serve on the executive committee, which also was contrary to the club's wishes, and did not express the club's will with regard to constitutional amendments.

The progressive group in the U. S. L. T. A. has for many years been opposed to concentration of power in New York, where four of the five ex-presidents nominated for election to the executive committee this year reside. The Westfield Club appears determined to force a showdown in this matter.

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Hitler Opens Election Campaign With Sharp Attack on Versailles

(Continued from Page 1)

Nevertheless his method of approach generally succeeds.

Herr Hitler's defense of the Government's recent withdrawal from Geneva (which Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, had described as "the first German 'no' after 14 years of compliance" when he introduced Herr Hitler) began with a review of events of the last 14 years which was intended to prove that the "unspeakable" Versailles Treaty has created "a peace which was not a peace but the perpetuation of hate."

Forced to Dump Goods

No treaty of the past, the Chancellor continued, was comparable to Versailles which had taken away Germany's territory, imposed the tremendous financial burdens of reparations but without being able properly to fix the amount to be paid, thus forcing Germany to throw its goods upon the world market to pay interest on reparations. Consequently the world economy had been destroyed during the past 15 years, not to make people happy, but to pay reparations, Herr Hitler declared.

This so-called peace, he went on, had left the world in chaos, with immeasurable poverty for conqueror and conquered. It had brought Europe nothing but insecurity and hate, and on such a basis permanent order, whether economic or political, could not be built up.

Politically Herr Hitler pointed out that the treaty had established between Poland and Germany a corridor, but should have found some other solution. For both these people realize they must live together, he said. "Therefore why throw the apple of discord in their midst, why do that? Only to perpetuate hate—only in order that people who otherwise would come to an understanding because they must, may be kept in hate."

Only Germany Disarmed

Disarmament promises made under the treaties, Herr Hitler continued, have been unfulfilled. Only Germany had been absolutely disarmed. For 13 years pacifists and others had had the opportunity of coming to an understanding with Germany, but they had not done so. Germany was still being told, he said, that it must wait for disarmament, but it had already waited 15 years. Had they not trusted President Wilson, promises in the peace treaty and the League of Nations? But they were now told that the military spirit in Germany today has first to be exorcised. The world still appears to think Germany's word is not to be trusted in the matter of disarmament and wants evidence, he said.

"We are willing to extend the hand of conciliation to the French people," he added dramatically amid great applause. All that Germany desires is an honorable peace. Never again would Germany sign any dishonorable peace, but would strive for its honor. Under these conditions it was ready for peace, he declared.

Turning to the internal situation, Herr Hitler declared that the distressing unemployment which arose from post-war economic conditions, with its consequent effect upon character, was surely leading Europe to Bolshevism. Germany, he said, only followed Italy's example in order to save the German people from such chaos.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

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Greenwich: High School Auditorium, Field Point Road, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 3.

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Cambridge: Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.

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Norwood: Junior High School Hall, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 29.

Worcester (First Church): North High School Auditorium, Salisbury Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.

New Jersey

East Orange: East Orange High School, North Walnut Street, between Main and William Streets, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 29.

Hoboken: A. J. Demarest High School Auditorium, Fourth and Garden Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31.

Pompton Lakes: Pompton Lakes High School Auditorium, Lakeside Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 29.

New York

Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Music Hall, Academy of Music, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.

St. Albans: Square Club Hall, Locust Avenue and Riverton Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 30.

Saratoga Springs: New England Congregational Church, Circular and Caroline Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.

Pennsylvania

Easton: Boyd Theater, North Third Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 29.

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Charleston: Beni-Kedem Temple, Capital Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31.

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(Continued from Page 1)

cock. "Capone, for example, never walked abroad without paving his way in advance by buying protection on all sides. He never neglected any angle, and did not confine his connections to any particular political party."

Mr. Alcock made a stirring defense of police departments, in answer to remarks of some of the previous speakers. "Turn the police departments loose from outside dictation," he said, "and they will give the lie to all their character assassins by showing the world what they can do in fighting crime. Every investigation that has been held in my experience has shown the police department to be far above other law enforcement units in efficiency, honesty and courage."

Racketeers Raised Fund

Mr. Alcock reported that racketeers took up a collection of $60,000 to get him out of the police commissioner's chair. He did not know who got the money, but said during his 17 months of office, 17 grand juries and two special ones investigated him and yet failed to find any cause for his removal except a general charge of "malfeasance."

Federal aid in fighting local crime conditions were asked by Maj. L. Mitton, director of the Cicero Civic Commission, a citizens' crime fighting organization. He asserted that a former pal of the Capones, had paid $100,000 for the beer privilege in Cicero to city officials.

Several chiefs of police from small communities in the vicinity of Chicago said they would welcome close coöperation with federal officials. They criticized easy parole not only as turning criminals back upon the public, but as discouraging the police, who thereby see their hard work easily brought to naught. They favored long sentences, probation only in exceptional cases,and the same with parole.

Probation Too Liberal

Judge Frank P. Baker, chief justice of the Criminal Court at Indianapolis, Ind., confirmed these views with an account of his experiences in 1931-32.

"I decided we had gone to seed on probation. We had swung too far from the severe penalties of olden days, to the extreme leniency of the present. We put speed into the Criminal Court, held sessions day and night, and cleaned up a docket of 900 cases. We gave heavy penalties, the maximum to gun toters and holdups. The young people in conflict with the law needed a lesson, and we gave it to them."

As a result, the call for indictments decreased 46 per cent, he said, and the value of property stolen declined 50 per cent. He advocated life imprisonment for any one found in possession of a machine gun. He said newspapers exaggerated crime. The bank robbery in Greencastle, Ind., for example, he said, was reported Monday as $72,000. He learned from long-distance telephone the amount taken was $1800.

Crime Exploitation Decried

Romantic picturing of criminals in the press, often utterly at variance with their cowardly character, was unexpectedly brought by members of the senatorial committee on racketeering at its Chicago hearing yesterday.

A veteran newspaper man of national experience was giving his views of crime when Senator Copeland threw in a question about glorifying criminals in crime stories. Senator Louis Murphy of Iowa, a newspaper man himself, followed it up with a sharp inquiry about the need of printing "lurid details."

Mr. M. Koenigsberg of New York, the witness, a former head of Hearst's International News Service, came back with a stalwart defense of the customary newspaper viewpoint. The debate provoked Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, leader of the federal drive against kidnaping and racketeering, to express a tart comment on the newspaper exploitation of "Machine Gun" Kelly.

The battle over crime news geared up police chiefs and others filling the conference room to highest attention, and furnished probably the high spot in interest of the Chicago sessions.

Previously the hearing had been spiced by Mr. Steve Sumner, a Chicago leader, whom the racketeers tried to threaten and then tried to buy. His answer was to fortify the union headquarters with steel, bullet-proof glass and rifles.

Mr. Sumner for many years has been secretary-treasurer of the Milk Wagon Drivers Union of Chicago. He is warmly regarded in labor circles. He testified that the Chicago gangsters had offered the leaders of the union $100,000 to sell out the control of the union.

Keenan Promoted

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Mr. Joseph B. Keenan of Cleveland, was appointed an Assistant Attorney-General by President Roosevelt yesterday to succeed Mr. Pat Malloy of Oklahoma, who resigned several weeks ago. Mr. Keenan has been a special attorney for the bureau of investigation in charge of criminal prosecutions. He has concentrated on kidnapings and helped to prosecute "Machine Gun" Kelly and others involved in the Urschel kidnaping at Oklahoma City.

Motion Pictures

Ornamental Newsreel

"Headline Shooter," at the Uptown Theater, employs newsreel shots of the late Los Angeles earthquake and a Mississippi flood and entwines around them a bright little romance of a newspaper sob-sister and a camera go-getter. Mr. William Gargan does the go-getting with all his might and Miss Frances Dee lends poise and presence delightfully as the girl. Also incidental to the operations of a newspaper shop appears Mr. Wallace Ford, cleverly characterizing a weaker type of camera man; and to the further entanglements of the plot, Mr. Jack (Fierce-faced) LaRue as Ricci the Gangster and Mr. Ralph Bellamy as the mild Rotarian from the South who almost marries Miss Dee. The newsreel shots are excellent.

The companion picture, "Ladies Must Love" (or is it Live) shows a group of young girls in the not too elevated processes of gold-digging. Tots by the armful were on hand to view "Three Little Pigs."

Those who missed the recent showing of one of the more outstanding film productions, "The Emperor Jones," will be able to see it at this theater beginning Saturday. Also the pleasant screen-Cinderella-story, "Lady for a Day," starring Miss May Robson as "Apple Annie." M. L.

Music

Justin Sandridge

Yesterday morning, in the State Suite of the Copley-Plaza, Mr. Justin Sandridge, pianist, played a program which comprised the Scarlatti Sonata in A; a Bach Fantasia; Sonata Op. 57 by Beethoven; a pair of Chopin Ballades; a Brahms Intermezzo; Legende and F minor Etude by Liszt; Griffes's "The White Peacock," and a pair of pieces by Lecuona.

Six years ago, when Mr. Sandridge made his first important public appearance in Boston, we found him to be musically intelligent, with a melodious touch upon the keys. At a subsequent recital he had evidently made an effort to deepen his tone, somewhat to the detriment of his erstwhile pleasing touch. Yesterday we hoped for a happy union of strength and pianistic bel canto, but evidently Mr. Sandridge has not fully worked out his technical plan, since there seems to be nothing between a fortissimo and a mezzo-piano among the colors on his tonal palette, in consequence of which each of his numbers sounded singularly like its predecessor. Several times Mr. Sandridge worked up to a climax which bade fair to be big, only to halt just short of the peak. He must now learn the value of a "follow through" in building crescendos. He must also be able to conceive his compositions as a whole, rather than as a series of more or less detached musical phrases. Pieces which demand the lightness and fleetness of touch, such as "The White Peacock," Mr. Sandridge does very well indeed, for a supple technic is one of his valued possessions. He was cordially received. G. M. S.

Esther Stein

Miss Esther Stein, at Steinert Hall, last night, offered a massive program as evidence of her pianistic attainments at the mature age of 15 years. In an era in which elderly pianists tinkle Mozart, it is perhaps poetically just that the very young should thunder at us with such a program as Miss Stein's, which set forth Liszt's piano version of Bach's G minor Fantasia and Fugue for organ, Beethoven's D minor sonata, op. 31, No. 2, and, from the hand of Liszt again, the "Campanella," "Gondoliera" and "Canzonetta e Tarantella." True, these strenuous matters were relieved by an intermediate Chopin group, yet even this included the tempestuous C minor Study. It was obvious that Miss Stein enjoyed evoking these almost excessively sonorous thunders.

It was equally clear that for so youthful a pianist she has acquired a formidable technique with which to indulge her predilection. Speed, strength and security she has; fingers and wrists are equally nimble and strong; for dramatic contrasts of sonority she has alertness and great power; for the production of tone she has the pianist's instinct. It is too early to expect of her the judgment and analytic mind to use these gifts to the fullest musical advantage. For her age she shows surprising maturity. But it takes a pianist of more than relative maturity to give the great G minor Fantasia a more than superficially impressive performance and to appreciate and clarify the slow upbuilding of the succeeding fugue.

The sonata was more within her appreciative grasp. The dramatically eloquent opening Allegro was given a full-toned, confident and convincing performance; the final Allegretto —speeded up, as the sad custom is, to presto—was played with equal excellence. But the Adagio betrayed an unevenness of tempo, a lack of repose, angularities of phrasing, a melodic shortness of wind, which may be the fruits of too much time wasted in the study of such showy but shoddy displays of virtuosity as the three pieces of Liszt with which she ended. Similar deficiencies of subtlety and taste in the slower and more melodic portions of her Chopin group indicated significant lacunæ in the training of an otherwise remarkably precocious and promising young pianist. S. S.

Missing Banker Gives $20,000 Bond

Return to Boston from Portland, Maine, of Lloyd B. Fenderson, former vice-president and treasurer of the closed Inman Trust Company of Cambridge, seemed assured yesterday when he furnished $20,000 bond before United States Commissioner Richard K. Gould at Portland, for his appearance in federal court, Nov. 3.

Fenderson will answer to four indictments, returned by the Federal Grand Jury, charging him with misapplication of the Cambridge bank's funds.

For several weeks, Fenderson has been fighting extradition to Boston sought by Mr. Irving G. McCann, assistant United States Attorney, who is in charge of the Government's investigation of the Federal National Bank chain collapse. The Inman Trust was an affiliate of the Federal bank.

Western Canadian Jobless To Be Placed in Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Arrangements have been completed by the Dominion and Provincial Governments in Western Canada to house single unemployed men in winter camps, instead of permitting them to remain on relief in the city, entirely unemployed.

The men at the winter camps will be employed in road and forest work, or in establishing landing fields for airplanes. About 6000 men will be sent to the camps in the prairie provinces.

Stabilized Chinese Government Called Great Far East Need

The most important political problem in the Far East is to organize Chinese resources under a stable Chinese government, according to Sir Frederick Whyte, political adviser to the Chinese Government, who discussed the Manchurian crisis at the Lowell Institute last night. The Chinese Nationalist leaders, he added, have kept their attention on that problem all through the trouble with Japan.

"The Nationalists realize," he said, "that all the difficulties that China is experiencing are a result of the disorder and weakness of their own country and they are bending every effort to remedy those faults.

Sir Frederick maintained that Japan's greatest trouble during the whole crisis has been poor diplomacy. The Liberal group in control in Japan prior to 1931, he said, did everything they could to avoid the conflict. When the proposed railroad conference of June, 1931, broke down because the Chinese representatives failed to appear, the military authorities told the civil government that that was their last card to play and the military method would have to be used to solve the difficulty.

"The inherent stupidity of the Japanese military caste, characteristic of all military castes throughout the world," the lecturer stated, "caused all the misunderstandings by the rest of the world. If Japan had recognized the jurisdiction of the League of Nations in the first place and an inquiry commission had been sent to investigate immediately, world opinion undoubtedly would have favored Japan. The military, however, would not do that so that now international public opinion favors China strongly."

Boston Art Notes

Ecclesiastical Art

Queer that we may designate an exhibition of works of art, made for use and ornament in churches, as unusual. Yet, although a great deal of craftsmanship is expended upon such objects of art, they are rarely exhibited in the customary manner. At St. Paul's Cathedral in Tremont Street there is being shown a large and varied collection.

There was a time when artistic effort was concentrated on the one subject matter; all medieval artists were drawn to the church and the sum of their efforts may be calculated in the old cathedrals and churches. What we see at St. Paul's is an extension of the medieval tradition. It is preserved very carefully; no effort is made to visualize anew, to depict Biblical characters or portray the church fathers in an original manner. The old conventions are maintained, the old models, shaps, colors; even the materials are chosen and handled in the old way. The clerical vestments are still cut according to ancient modes and the many robes seen here display the early taste for fine textiles. Altar frontals are also made of beautiful weaves. A Russian banner made in Byzantine mode is richly embroidered and encrusted with gems. This and other Russian exhibits reveal the Oriental characteristic of Slavic craftsmen.

There are many pieces wrought of metal: chalices, altar crosses, candlesticks and alms basins. Some of the metals are adorned with enameling in color. The two old methods of champlevé and cloisonné are practiced.

Carved images are made of wood, stone, plaster (the temporary material). The Gothic type prevails, as does the Gothic configuration. In windows, too, ancient models are adhered to quite diligently. Chartres proves an inspiring prototype; it is surprising how well our craftsmen can recreate its glass.

Outstanding is the exhibit of liturgical printing which, despite its loyalty to old forms, is necessarily original in certain effects. Some illuminations made by Miss Elizabeth Webb of Mystic, Conn., are among the most noteworthy displays. Miss Webb's impeccable craftsmanship shows least dependence upon the ancients. Her work, elaborate though it is with gold embossings and tinted lettering, has freedom and freshness.

The St. Paul's exhibition stirs up thought as well as admiration. We are pleased to discover there are so many craftsworkers wanted in this busy age, not for their speedy output, but for their superb skill. D. A.

Maine Has Commission To Study Its Tax Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 25 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann, has appointed members of the five-man commission, authorized by the last Legislature to revise the State's tax laws. The men named are: Senator Andrew Jackson of Portland; and Representatives Harvey T. Tompkins of Bridgewater, John F. Blanchard of Wilton, Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College and Leslie E. McIntyre of Waterford.

The act authorizes such a commission to study laws relating to taxation and to prepare such legislation as they deem advisable for consolidating, revising and amending all laws relating to taxation.

Mellon Suit Alleges Double Liquidation Tax

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 25 (AP)—Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury, and his brother, R. B. Mellon, yesterday sued Mr. D. B. Heiner, former collector of internal revenue, for $390,289.41.

They also asked interest from May 19, 1927. They allege double taxation was imposed by the Government in the liquidation of A. Overholt & Co., and the West Overton Distillery Company. The Mellons were partners with the late Mr. H. C. Frick in the distilleries.

Ecuador Picks Minister

QUITO, Ecuador, Oct. 25 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Gomez de la Torre has been named Minister of the Government. This corresponds to Premier in other countries. A decree was published convoking presidential elections 60 days hence.

President Mera of Ecuador recently was removed from office after an extended controversy with Congress.

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Butter—Eggs. Buttermilk—Bosco
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Any Garment Fitted
CAMP BELTS—MIS SIMPLICITY
LASTIX GARMENTS
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Plainfield Delicatessen
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BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
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Good Meals Served at Reasonable Prices
SUNDAY DINNERS 60c and $1.00

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The NORMANDIE SHOPPE
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When you want a better dress at a moderate price.
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Visit our store. Compare our prices.

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MARY LINCOLN CANDIES 50c LB.
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PENNSYLVANIA

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IF it's a question of "FAMOUS" SHOES and "FAMOUS" FITTING shop at the
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Store of Famous Shoes
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Allentown, Pa.
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ALLENTOWN, PA.

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Opens one of the finest establishments of its kind in the State at
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Let It Be Your Florist

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Established 1865
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The Puritan Beef Co.
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The Best for Less Always!

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DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN PA
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

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Gillette Tires
Bigger—Better Traction
—Slow to Wear
They reduce your operating expense
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A Halle Label
in your coat stands for the utmost in quality, the finest of workmanship, the best of fabrics and fine furs. Select your cloth coat from a varied collection at $9.75 up to $225.

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"I'll be on the watch for you"

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Our Own Vanishing Cream
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Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

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Distinctive Haircutting
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Individually draped to the head or ready-to-wear!
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A large selection of fall and early winter hats. All headsizes, all colors.
Also models and headsizes especially suitable for matrons.
From 99c to $4.75
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Distinctive Wool Dresses
Brighten up your fall wardrobe with one of these smart dresses. High shades, plain and combinations.
VERY SPECIAL—$10.75, $12.75
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Delivered Anywhere in Pittsburgh or Suburbs
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25 ENGRAVED CHRISTMAS CARDS—FROM ..... $2.50 UP
Also expert glove repairing and cleaning.
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For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)

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Polishes Now Obtainable at
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"WE CALL AND DELIVER"
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Fine butter, strictly fresh, are our specialties. Fruit and vegetables in season.
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The Chamberlain Products
include furniture polish, clean all soap—that doesn't remove paint—floor and furniture waxes, de-oderizers, insect liquids. Made at the T. D. Chamberlain factors
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Salesroom. 234-236 Adams Avenue

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FLOWERS—PLANTS—BULBS
Artistic Table Decorations
613 SPRUCE, 329 JEFFERSON

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

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Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers

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Guaranteedto Smoother Performance

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"Across from the Theatre"

WALLHIDE
The "Vitolized Oil" Paint makes possible
ONE DAY PAINTING
"The best place to market after all"

Campney's Grocery

UPPER DARBY

"To hope to cheer" "To make glad"
VOGEL'S
FLOWERS
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"The Telegraph Florist of Delaware Co."

Masquerade Costumes
Masks—Wigs—Make-Up
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SELECT MEATS
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Quality Fruits and Produce
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Penhurst 1600
Clean—Fine Ash—No Clinkers
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Light Lunches and Candies
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"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—100% profit; 21-folder $1 assortment—mostly parchments; you buy outright; samples on approval. WANDLESS, 6623 Ridge Blvd., Dept. S-1, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SELL new, original, low-priced, inspirational mottoes; assorted colored frames; different verse on each side; wide appeal; write for samples and particulars; agents buy outright. WARRENFELT SUPPLY CO., 126 Virginia Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD salespeople; sell outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment; also De luxe 14 Box; big commissions; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179C Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

EARN BIG COMMISSION TAKING ORDERS FOR beautiful silk linkerie; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CO., 324 South Market St., Chicago.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Steady work selling hosiery, lingerie and Christmas cards; competitive prices; excellent commission; exceptional opportunity for part time work. HELIX, 300 Fourth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

DIESEL ENGINEER, 28, married, qualified for power plant, pumping, refrigeration, etc., understands both air and mechanical injection engines. E. J. POGERS, 5015 Edgewood Pl., Los Angeles.

WELL educated German of good family, 29, single, free to travel, knowledge of several languages, seeking business career, desires to correspond with active or retired business man who has need of personal attendance, secretary, chauffeur or high grade efficient aid in his personal affairs. Box W-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Ice machine manufacturing business and property; ½ to 25 tons capacity; all clear. Write H. BENEDICT, 5174 Valley Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

980 Webster St., Needham, Mass.
Completely reconditioned single, 7 rooms and garage, large lot, finished street; price $5500. Phone Bank, Needham 0111.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Three Fields
1368-1376-1384 Commonwealth Avenue
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1-2-3-4-room Furnished and Unfurnished Modern Apartments. Switchboard, Elevators, Frigidaire. Exceptional large rooms. Selected tenants. Apply Supt. on premises or phone Asp. 2820.

APARTMENTS—1 room from $35, 2 $30, 3 $35, 4 $40, 5 $50, 6 $60, 7 $60, 8 $65; steam heated, some refrigeration. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. KEN. 1839. Free auto service.

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

BRIGHTON, MASS., 75 Nottinghill Rd.—High location; wonderful view; modern apartments; reduced rentals; agent on premises, STA. 6796.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 449 Ninth Street—Business woman share apartment or rent 1, 2 rooms; southern exposure; convenient subways. Phone South 8-6869 after 8 evenings.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—Young teacher share her apartment with congenial companion; nominal rental; easy commutation. Write Box B-36, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Morning and evening hours available in practitioner's office. Madison Ave. and lower Fifties. Write Box G-22, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE—Two rooms, nicely furnished, Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons. 1239 Little Bldg., Boston.

PRACTITIONER'S office, morning hours. 404 Garden Building, 348 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

CEDARHURST, Long Island, N. Y., Mrs. Gans, 491 Broadway—Cheerful surroundings; large, comfortable rooms, private baths; excellent table; timely rates.

CONCORD, N. H.—Private home, quiet, restful rooms; home cooking; open year round; near "Pleasant View"; a beautiful spot for elderly people. Address MRS JESSIE BROOKS, Kent Street.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Exceptional room, large, sunny, home comforts, top floor, elevator; $5.00. Box W-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4—Sunny room with fireplace, kitchen privileges, elevator service; reasonable. Tel. after 4, Com. 4173.

BOSTON, Trinity Court, 175 Dartmouth St.—Pleasant front room, with piano if desired, near Copley Square; terms reasonable. Ken. 7407.

BOSTON—Desirable room near church; warm, comfortable and light; Christian Scientists preferred. B. M. GOUDY, 230 Mass. Ave.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BROOKLINE, MASS., at Beacon St.—Desirable outside rooms, all modern improvements; rates reasonable. Telephone Aspinwall 4298.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Small room, very reasonable. 1870 Beacon Street, Suite 1. Tel. Asp. 4150.

NEWARK, N. J.—Large rooms, all improvements, with board if desired; near car and bus lines; Christian Scientists preferred (colored). 281 So. 7th. Market 2-0688.

N. Y. C. (90th and B'way.)—Beautifully sunny, modern, well heated, immaculate single; double, private bath, radio; $6, $10. Schuyler 4-9305.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 Perry Pl., N. W.—Double room $5 week, single $3; cooking privileges; owner's home. Adams 5027 after 6.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ROSE TERRACE, 6441 Overbrook Ave.; Overbrook, Philadelphia—Loving care for those needing experienced attention; harmonious surroundings for rest and study. Tel. Trinity 6697.

"THE LEDGE," 39 Crescent Ave., Melrose, Mass.—Loving care for those needing experienced attention, harmonious surroundings for rest and study; large grounds. Tel. Mel. 0877-R.

PAYING GUESTS

ASBURY PARK N. J. The Guest House, 302 Eighth Ave.—Quiet, homelike, helpful; near ocean; capacity about 25. Tel. 7916.

A QUIET attractive home for one desiring rest and study one hour from Boston, church in vicinity. Box 85, Humarock, Mass.

MOORESTOWN, N. J.—Exclusive guest home, residential section, harmonious atmosphere; ideal for rest and study; convenient to transportation. 139 West Central Ave. Moor. 562.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Lady living alone will share her beautiful suburban home, quiet, modern place of trees, lawns and gardens for rest or study; off the beaten path; references exchanged. P. O. Box 42, Hartsdale, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG woman as housekeeper in family of 3; should be good cook and understand care of small children. EDITH H. CHURCH, Route 3, Ithaca, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN, add to your income selling hosiery, lingerie and Christmas cards to friends, neighbors, etc.; excellent commission. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH couple wishes caretaker's place. Christian Scientist preferred; references. Box W-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EMPLOYER leaving state would like to get position for expert chauffeur, young man, excellent character. Phone Univ. 8480 or apply Box W-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FINANCIAL EXECUTIVE, willing to consider management, or rehabilitation of private interests for a few selected estates, families, or individuals; full or partial responsibility accepted; retainer fee, commission and expense allowance basis; highest references; bondable. Write to Box H-43, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FORMER owner of ladies' exclusive specialty shop desires position; will go anywhere. Box W-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY-Assistant Bookkeeper—7 years' business experience; law, finance, advertising, mail order, horticulture; fine arts training; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box G-21, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

INSTRUCTION

PRIVATE lessons, at your convenience, 75c per hour and in your car or instructor's. HOWARD C. SPARGO, Dorchester, Mass. BLUehills 5563.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

FURRIERS

EXPERT attention given to all kinds of fur work; Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) coats made to your measure, $250. WINTHROP FURS, INC. (C. H. Anderson), 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Tel. LIBerty 9583.

SHOPPING SERVICE—FURS, etc.—May I help select your furs where quality, service, price are guaranteed? Comparison invited. MRS. JOHN BETHUNE, 61 East 86th Street, New York, N. Y. Atwater 9-8700.

DIRECT MAIL SERVICE

Nash Letter Bureau
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Folding, Mailing. Public Stenography.
130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C. Wisconsin 7-1168

GREETING CARDS

THE MOTHER CHURCH SKETCHES 10c EACH 12 assorted folders $1.00. T. F. BELLAMY, 26 Lindsey St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. 7148.

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BARE RADIATORS ARE OBNOXIOUS
Let US quote you on Radiator Cabinets.
QUAKER CITY METAL PRODUCTS CORP
79 Sudbury St., Boston, Mass. Lafayette 3109

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed
MAY STACEY Prop.
74 Ellery St. Cambridge Uni 2780 3795-W

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E. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 28 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York Newark Trenton N. J. and intermediate points

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

OLD gold and silver, precious or semi-precious stones purchased; goods mailed to us will receive prompt attention.
SAMUEL S. PEARLSTEIN
21 Beach St., Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

COAL AND GENERAL HAULING
Prompt and Courteous Service
MAHLON FROUNFELKER, Jr., Rear 600 N. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa. Tel. 3-2468

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

EASTBOURNE—Well-appointed apartments, sheltered position 2 minutes sea, theatre; Winter Garden. MRS. M. E. FROST, 33, Jevington Gardens.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea, central, gas fires in bedrooms, from 2½ gns. 10/6 day; convenient garage HOVE 2360

EVERSLEIGH GUEST HOUSE—Magnificently situated overlooking sands; rest and study; comfortable rooms MRS. COLEMAN, Perranporth, Cornwall. Telephone 49.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors.

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA, "The Haven"—Permanent home, business ladies or men; 1 minute sea, 8 minutes station; near golf links; liberal table, moderate terms. 32 Crowstone Ave.

CARPENTERS

CARPENTERING, cabinet work, and furniture repairing undertaken; experienced craftsman; terms moderate. R. C. HARDY, 119 Tolworth Road, Surbiton.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

CROYDON — Apply The Superintendent, 21 Woodstock Road, Croydon, Surrey. Phone Fairfield 6474.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun 457

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE HOME AND SCHOLASTIC SERVICE BUREAU
6A CORNMARKET ST., OXFORD
Phone No. 4349 for: Teachers, Secretaries, Matrons, Housekeepers, Companions, Nurses, High-Class Maids, etc., etc. We are at your service in any employment difficulty connected with house or school. Our aim is to satisfy both employer and employee. Registration fee 2/6 upon application.

FLATS TO LET

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—To let on lease unfurnished, beautiful flat, 5 rooms, offices, garage, all modern conveniences; first floor with balcony; best part sea front; Christian Science church close; rent £160 exclusive. Apply OWNER, 2 Strathmore Court.

RICHMOND HILL—Sunny unfurnished mansion flat overlooking river; 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, Box K-772, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WORTHING—Furnished or unfurnished, first floor, self-contained, close sea, good residential road; 1 reception, 2 bedrooms, kitchenette, Box M-2431, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE OF MOTOR CAR PURCHASED for clients also hand and motor mowing machines, enquiries welcomed, trains met; car maintenance, insurance lessons, hiring etc. arranged MacGREGOR 30 Clare Lawn Ave. London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 2613

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BRIGHTON SUSSEX—Peaceful, comfortable home, large rooms gas fires; ½ minute sea-front, cooking under personal supervision MRS ROBINSON 12a Chesham Place Telephone 1463

COTSWOLDS, Nr. Bibury—Paying guests received in charming old farmhouse; bathroom hot and cold water home comforts; excellent cooking. MISS G CREW, Kilkenny, Bibury, Cirencester.

SOUTHSEA—Well appointed house, near sea, sheltered garden, south aspect, Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. HOLBECH, St. Helena, Sussex Place.

POST VACANT

BROADWAY, WORCS.—Upper housemaid of 2, also kitchen maid (scullery maid kept) required. Apply MRS. BURGES, Farncombe.

CAMBERLEY—Saleswoman required immediately, good appearance; some experience hosiery and gloves. Augusta, 48 High Street.

SURREY, Thames Ditton — Working cook-housekeeper for 2 ladies, morning help given; Christian Scientist preferred. Box K-772, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WEST RUNTON, Norfolk—Wanted, capable, domesticated companion help, 1 lady, share household duties; good, comfortable home; small salary. MISS WALDRON, "Areza."

POST WANTED

SUSSEX—Capable, pleasant, refined woman desires post as useful companion; will travel. Box M-2469, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WIDER sphere and right place sought; basic engineering training; developed through practical selling to managerial; versatile, active, progressive. Box M-2460, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

SOUTHSEA Sandringham Hotel ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering, lift, night porter Phone Portsmouth 3863

ROOMS AND BOARD

LEICESTER—A few guests can be accommodated, board optional; all conveniences. 267 Humberstone Road.

ROOMS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE—Sitting-bedrooms with breakfast offered, other meals optional; large detached house, near station and town; no extras. ANTHONY, 3 Salisbury Villas, Station Rd

ENGLAND

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS Limited
FHW FOOTWEAR FOR ALL
7 MARKET HILL
22 MARKET STREET

Robert Sayle & Co. LTD
CAMBRIDGE
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, etc.

Inexpensive Reading Lamps
Shades and Electric Fittings
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46 SIDNEY STREET
Wireless Receivers, Batteries, etc.
by Leading Makers

DEVONSHIRE

PLYMOUTH

WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
Jeweller and Silversmith
EMBLEM JEWELLERY
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

C. L. COLES
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47 ELLACOMBE ROAD Phone 2165
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For Reliable Grocery
SLADE & SONS
"ABBEY STORES" TORQUAY
Ask for JACOB'S BISCUITS

Banfield & Sons
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CASTLE CIRCUS Phone 3511

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FLEET ST., TORQUAY Phone 2830

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House, Land and Estate Agents
Phone 4333 Fleet Street
(Also Tram Terminus, Paignton)

J. F. ROCKHEY Ltd.
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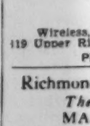

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Daily Features

Come Play

Finnish Tag

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOP in, children, we're going on a "surprise party" flight today, and our Playship is all ready to take off. Aren't surprise parties exciting? They always make me think of ever so many little colored soap bubbles, all beautiful and sparkly and about to burst.

Not one boy or girl knows where we are going today, so it will be a real surprise. Most surprised of all, though, will be our young hostess, June Rose L.

June didn't write to ask for a play party for herself, but to tell us how happy and surprised she was to find herself at her Cousin Joyce's play party on June 7. Both June and Joyce live in St. Paul, Minnesota, and are great friends as well as cousins. Wasn't it nice of June to write and thank us for the fun she had at Joyce's party? We knew somehow that she would enjoy one of her own where she could play hostess to all the Monitor boys and girls herself—so we just decided we'd give her a "surprise party."

Of course, we wrote to June's mother about the party, so that she could put up the "Welcome Flag" for us. Cousin Joyce will be there, too, and she'll bring along some of June's playmates, Glorrian, Harriett, Margy, Joyce Marie, John and Jay. It will make June very happy to have them enjoy the surprise party with her.

If any other children, or mothers, fathers, aunts, cousins or grandparents would enjoy helping us to plan a "surprise party" for their little friends or relatives, they may write Auntie Vi giving the name and age of the child for whom the party is to be given—the city in which they live and the names of several of their playmates. Also, boys and girls may send their own invitations for us to visit them and play one of our games.

After one has paid a visit to a friend's home they become much better and closer friends even if it is a play party visit. Why, last summer when Auntie Vi drove through Winnetka, Illinois, she could hardly resist stopping for a real visit with Marjorie Jane W. Then when she reached LaCrosse, Wisconsin, where Mae N. lives, she wanted to say "Hello" to her, and to Danny K. in Chicago, and to Joyce and June H. in St. Paul, Minnesota, and to James Y. and Barbara R. in Detroit. Perhaps it is a good thing she didn't pass through all the cities where we've had play party visits or she'd have been tempted to make party visits all summer. Maybe she will stop and visit next time she passes your city even if she is in a car instead of in our Playship.

There's our flag and there's June playing out in the yard with Joyce and her other playmates. Get ready to shout "surprise" as soon as we land.

Ready, "Surprise"!

Look at June, she's so surprised and excited she doesn't know what to say or do! Never mind June, don't try to tell us how you feel. We have all come just to play and have some fun. We've brought along a little game fellow that Auntie Vi brought home from Finland, where she watched some boys and girls playing it one day in a school yard in Helsingfors. We'll call it "Finnish Tag."

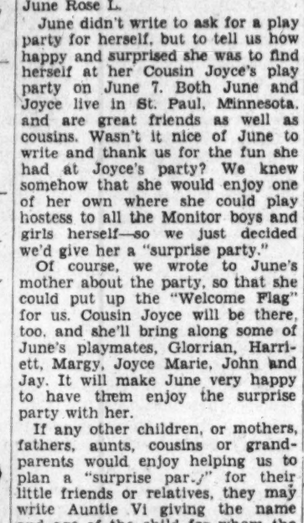
We'll give John this little stick and let him be "It."

He must tag someone with the stick, and then he must drop the stick. The player who was tagged must pick it up before he can run and tag someone else. Remember you must have the stick to be able to tag anyone.

Dear, dear, we've talked so long that we shall not be able to stay to finish our game. We hope you'll enjoy playing it often because it is really great fun. And we hope you enjoyed your surprise party, June? Next week we are having another surprise party. Maybe it will be yours! And don't forget to send in your names if you'd like a party yourself or a surprise one for your friends.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

[Our "Come Play" games appear on this page on Wednesdays.]



A Christmas Ride

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

SUPPOSE that for ten long years you had never been out of the house after dark; and then, suddenly, during the busy week before Christmas, 20 machines with their drivers came to take you to see all the lovely outdoor Christmas decorations and lighted trees!

This is the fourth year that an elderly little lady of one of the relief homes should be able to give the answer, and it should be heartily corroborated by 125 others.

Knowing that giving is more blessed than receiving, a Parent-Teacher Association member conceived the idea four years ago, and presented it to her group. It was gladly accepted; and a committee visited the home and obtained permission from the matron, choosing those for the ride who had no friends and relatives left to give them such pleasure.

Three evenings were taken for the event. Everywhere in the city where the lights were the brightest and the Christmas spirit the most evident the cars went with their passengers.

"I thought the world had forgotten us and now this wonderful ride!" said one. "I was blind for several years, and this is my first trip since I have been able to see," said another. And so the remarks went on, each revealing, and each appealing.

The drivers entered into the spirit, and most of the loads were giggling like children when the homeward turn was made.

It was a generous thing to do; no waiting to do the "big thing," but a willingness to sacrifice busy evenings to bring happiness into the lives of others.

Riddles

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

(Answers are names of different trades.)

1. Of what trade is the sun?
2. Of what trade is a minister at a wedding?
3. Of what trade is the sun in May?
4. What trade is his whose best works are trampled upon?
5. Of what trade is the President?
6. What trade never turns to the left?
7. What trade is more than full?
8. Of what trade can it be said that all its members are men of letters?
9. Of what trade is a little tin dog?
10. What trade is noted in English literature?

[The answers appear elsewhere on this page.]

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Close of a letter (J. V. S.)—The correspondent writes:

> I should like to get straightened out regarding the proper close of a letter. I have been told that several forms which are more or less commonly used, such as "Yours very truly," "Truly yours," "Sincerely yours," are incorrect, and that the correct forms are: "Very truly yours," "Yours truly," "Yours sincerely." Incidentally, I have found the ones adjudged incorrect, used in a book on letter writing.

The following are listed in the "Secretary's Handbook" as correct complimentary closes for business letters:

Very truly yours
Yours truly
Respectfully yours
Cordially yours
Faithfully yours
Sincerely yours

In specimen letters, however, the same authority uses: "Yours very truly" and "Yours sincerely."

For social notes, the "Secretary's Handbook" uses in its examples: "Cordially yours," "Sincerely yours," "Yours sincerely." The prevailing form used in letters to officials seems to be: "Very truly yours."

Of course, no set forms are prescribed for letters between friends.

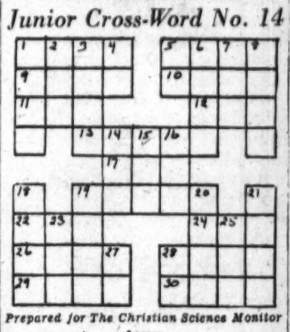
"Inference" or "implication" (Mrs. L. S.)—The correspondent submits the following sentence:

> Developments indicate that while the McKee candidacy will continue to carry the inference of federal backing, the President himself will remain aloof from direct commitment.

"Implication" was undoubtedly intended, "Implication" may be used when "suggestion" or "hint" can be substituted and make sense; "inference" is properly used when "conclusion" or "deduction" can be substituted. One "implies" something in his remarks, and his listeners "infer" it.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Junior Cross-Word No. 14



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Flock.
5—Sciences.
9—Mixture.
10—Corner.
11—Away.
12—Dutch East Indies (ab.).
13—Relates.
17—Observe.
19—Elevated platform.
22—In favor of.
24—Devoured.
26—Was carried.
28—Pale.
29—Period of time.
30—Golf mounds.

Down

1—Covering for the head.
2—Woodland sprite.
3—Cleft.
4—To perform.
5—Indefinite article.
6—Wands.
7—Part of the foot.
8—To bound.
14—Superlative ending.
15—Meadow.
16—Limb.
18—Nimble.
19—Soft drink.
20—Comfort.
21—They are used with locks.
23—Fish eggs.
25—Definite article.
27—Comparative ending.
28—Near.

[The solution appears elsewhere]

Brevities

Indianapolis News: One of the most distressing things is the way football teams fail to heed the advice shouted to them by old grads in the stands.

Eufaula (Ala.) Tribune: Restaurant version: One man's meat is another man's croquette.

London Opinion: "The true Londoner is seldom seen without his umbrella," says an essayist. Or, at any rate, without an umbrella.

Humorist: A writer declares that the modern woman has given up both her hairpin and her rolling-pin. For a demonstration of practical disarmament this would be difficult to beat.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

TRUST men, and they will be true to you; treat them greatly, and they will show themselves great.—EMERSON.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(The second of a series of brevities compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)

The first press in what is now the United States was set up at Cambridge, Mass., in 1638, through the efforts of the Rev. Joseph Glover, a Puritan clergyman.

The Boston News-Letter, established in 1704, was for the first 15 years of its existence the only newspaper in the colonies; yet it had great difficulty in obtaining proper financial support.

The firs illustration in an American newspaper was a wood-cut reproduction of a new flag to be used by the United Kingdom of England and Scotland. It appeared in the Boston News-Letter in 1707-8.

The Boston Gazette was the second newspaper in the colonies. It was started by William Brooker, who succeeded Campbell as postmaster of Boston in 1719. Its name was suggested by the London Gazette, an English government organ.

The first newspaper in America to publish essays, letters, and verse was the New-England Courant, which made its appearance in Boston in 1721. Benjamin Franklin and his brother, James, were editors and publishers of this paper.

Benjamin Franklin did his most active work in journalism in Philadelphia, where he was editor and publisher of the Pennsylvania Gazette.

The American Weekly Mercury was the first newspaper published in the colonies outside of Boston, and the third newspaper in the colonies. It appeared in Philadelphia in 1719. The publisher was the postmaster of Philadelphia, Andrew Bradford, a son of William Bradford, who set up the first printing press in Philadelphia.

The first newspaper in America established by a political faction was the New York Journal. Its function was to engage in political controversy. Out of the debates between political factions and rivals in the Journal and the Gazette came the discussions of theories of government that gave rise to the Declaration of Independence.

What They Say

Collapse

"It would be no sin if the statesmen learned enough history to realize that no system implying the control of society by the privileged ever ended in any other way than collapse." — *Dr. William S. Dodd, United States Ambassador to Germany.*

Temperance

"As I sought to support total abstinence when its achievement seemed possible, so now and with equal vigor I would support temperance."—*John D. Rockefeller Jr.*

Opportunity

"Securities appear to have been rescued from danger, industry has begun to improve, and the Government's credit has been restored. There is a distinct and bright shoreline of opportunity on the horizon." —*Senator David I. Walsh.*

England's Opinion

"We can go no further on the road to one-sided disarmament because the security of our Empire is one of the great bulwarks of world peace." — *Stanley Baldwin, British Conservative leader.*

In Lighter Vein

Bill's in Trouble

I've got a letter, Parson, from my
son away out West,
An' my ol' heart is heavy as an anvil
in my breast. . . .
His letters came so seldom that I
somehow sort o' knowed
That Billy was a-trampin' on a
mighty rocky road,
But never once imagined he would
bow my head in shame,
An' in the dust'd waller his ol' daddy's honored name.
He writes from out in Hilltown, an'
the story's mighty short;
I just can't tell his mother; it'll
break her poor ol' heart;
An' so I reckin, Parson, you might
break the news to her—
Bill's in the legislature, but he
doesn't say what fur!

—*Christian Advocate.*

—Tit-Bits

"Well, lass, what d'ye think o' my works?"

"Oh, uncle! Aren't they just SWEET!"

No Need for Sympathy

Client: "I am sorry for you, having to be a waiter in this appalling restaurant."

Waiter: "Oh, I don't have my food here."—*Søndagsnisse Strix.*

Speaking of Ads

Big Advertiser: "Do you know any Latin?"

Newspaper Proprietor: "Yes; I'd like to have your *ad infinitum*!"

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cracker Jack

Two boys are helping to swell the family income by selling home-made cracker jack, which their mother makes fresh every day. The confection is wrapped in 5-cent packages and sold in office buildings. The boys find many who purchase their delicious wares frequently. Mrs. Ella H.

Stuffed Toys

One day I noticed in The Christian Science Monitor the instructions, accompanied by an illustration, for making attractive stuffed animals for tiny children. The idea came to me to make a number of these oilcloth rabbits, pigs, ducks, etc., in my leisure moments, and hold them until near Christmas, when I hoped to find a sale for them.

Results far exceeded my expectations, as the idea was entirely new here in Australia. I could hardly fulfill all the orders I received, and I made quite a large sum of extra pocket money. I hope to do even better this coming Christmas.

Miss C. D. R.

Riddle Answers

1. Tanner.
2. Joiner.
3. May sun, Mason.
4. Shoemaker.
5. Cabinet maker.
6. Wheelwright.
7. Fuller.
8. Printer.
9. Tin cur—Tinker.
10. Goldsmith.

Typ-O-Graph No. 14

"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Miss E. B., Enid, Okla., for The Christian Science Monitor

Today's typewriter drawing reminds us that Halloween is just around the corner, and that many a gang of youngsters will soon steal up to a ready family's door, ring the bell, drop baskets of provisions—and then run like everything!

Mr. Scroggins

"Whither, Brothers!"

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

News Item: Squirrels in large numbers are on the march from western New England and are approaching the Boston district.

ROGER P. SCROGGINS (P. for Pilgrim) leaned over his porch railing and sniffed the air with pleasure. Out of the very air he was sniffing came a bird on the full gallop, so to speak. Scroggins ceased sniffing and drew his head back in something like surprise. "Oh, it's you, Fib," he said. The chieftain of sparrows poised twitteringly on the railing and admitted, when he got his breath, that it indeed was none other. "And you'd better get your hat and cane and come," he said, "quickly. The ground (gasp, gasp) is covered with squirrels! It's like a carpet (gasp). They swarm in the trees! They're (gasp) on the march from somewhere."

"To where?" said Scroggins, critically.

"Nobody knows — yet," said Fib, "but as soon as you look into it we know that everybody *will* know."

Scroggins paused for only five small hurrumphs, then hurried into the house, reappearing with his high hat and cane.

"Are they on the Common?" he said to Fib as they walked away from Ulmus Americana (American elm).

"Not yet, but they may be," said Fib.

Florrie, the pompous pigeon, joined the hurrying Scroggins and the twittering Fib. A pair of young squirrels saw the three on the move and hurried with them. The Squifflefletree family saw the five and joined up. Other squirrels came along to see what might happen. For it is well known on Boston Common that wherever Scroggins hurries it is well worth seeing.

In slightly less than a few minutes the illustrious silk-hatted squirrel was heading a parade. He smiled with delight, waved his cane, and let out several "Hoorays," which pleased his followers. One "Hooray" leads to another, and it wasn't long before the Common and near-by welkins were ringing with the sound. Scroggins climbed a tree and faced his followers.

"Friends, the parade is over."

With shouts and gruntles and squeaks the paraders agreed, and went about their various businesses.

"Now," said Scroggins when the three friends, Florrie winking and Fib fluttering, were alone, "probably all the squirrels on the march from somewhere are just having a parade." The air was alive with the Scroggins thinking. "Fib and Florrie, you both should look into it. You can go faster than I can. Why don't you both fly to where all these squirrels are. Ask the most prominent one 'Whither brothers?' And let me know what he says."

Fib agreed instantly. Florrie didn't agree, but went with Fib just the same. Scroggins waited, cloaked in thought so deep that he finally fell asleep. He was awakened by the beating of the Fib and Florrie wings.

Fib explained: "We asked several of them. Whither, brothers?' Nobody could tell us. Finally we found a very intelligent squirrel. We said, 'Whither, brothers?' and he smiled and said, 'Oh, this is a migration.' We thanked him and flew away—and here we are."

Scroggins hunched close to the limb of the tree on which he had been sitting, took off his high hat and scratched his forehead a number of times as Florrie winked. Finally he gave his verdict.

"There's nothing we can do, then." He started home. "A migration, my dear Fib—a migration. Florrie—a migration is, well, it's quite unusual." Fib followed the

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Scroggins, Flame, and Fib Start Out to See

venerable squirrel admiringly with his beady little sharp eyes. Florrie just winked and winked.

For the Scrapbook

Myself

Myself is not a very great person, but she is most important to me. And so, in the friendliest of spirits, I sometimes give her good advice. (Myself hates advice from most people, but occasionally she takes it from me). For instance, I say:

"Be alive! Keep your body vigorous, your muscles flexible, your nerves steady, and your joy in life keen. Don't let me catch you with a slump in your shoulders or in your spirits." Or I say:

"Open your mind! Air it out and freshen it with new ideas. Sharpen it with study, train it to serve you better than it has ever done before. Your education is not great, you know. Be wise and add to it as you go along." Or I say:

"Stretch your spirit! Don't keep it cramped in a narrow selfish little shell. Look beyond yourself at the world and its people. Enlarge your capacity for friendship and service. Widen the reach of your love."

From Y. W. C. A. Girl Reserve Code.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A Farmers' Code for the Retailers

AN UNEXPECTED victor emerges from the long struggle over the NRA retail code. No school of merchandising, no group of retailers, no organization of consumers, not the Government itself but the American farmer turns up as the chief gainer under this instrument for establishing fair merchandising practices among 1,000,000 American retailers. For the most striking feature of the agreement is the exemption of small storekeepers in small towns, storekeepers whose increased costs would have been passed along in higher prices to their customers—mainly farmers.

Another indication that the Administration was acutely "farmer conscious" in formulating this code, is the fact that the cost-plus-10-percent plan for fixing fair prices was abandoned. Instead it is provided that prices "should be" based on wholesale costs plus an allowance for wages of store labor. And recognized loopholes are allowed for meeting competitors' price cuts. It was only a short time ago that the National Retailers' Association told President Roosevelt that unless the cost-plus-10-per-cent plan was adopted hundreds of storekeepers would go to the wall. But the farmers are in revolt against rising prices on the things they buy.

Most of these increases are due to the operation of NRA codes in the manufacturing industries. To boost them still further by a code that increased the costs of retail distribution would have added fuel to flames which are quite hot enough. It might be argued that if fair practices would help the retailers and NRA hours and wages would help their employees in the cities, they would help equally in the towns. But it has been especially hard for many small merchants to meet Blue Eagle costs. And in the face of farm troubles President Roosevelt refused to be academic; he exempted the farmer's store.

It is unlikely that most city stores or consumers will begrudge this concession to the rural sections. It is becoming clearer every day that perhaps the greatest danger to the recovery program, both economically and politically, is that the farm side of it will lag behind the industrial. Industry has long had an advantage over agriculture because it has been better organized for the control of production. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has been endeavoring to help the farmers overcome that difficulty. But naturally it has been slower in showing results than has the National Recovery Administration.

The farmer has loyally supported the NRA purposes of establishing fairer competition and increasing Labor's buying power. With the rest of the nation he will applaud the new retail code's ban on inaccurate advertising and misleading "loss leader" sales. But he feels that all industry would benefit if his own purchasing power—the value of farm products in relation to manufactures—were improved.

Ever since 1920 the American farmer has read a promise by one or both major political parties to "place agriculture on an equality with other industry." The depression increased the inequality by driving farm prices down faster and farther than the prices of manufactures. Recently an unbalanced recovery program has worked in the same way.

All government efforts to limit crop production and facilitate loans to farmers have not brought equality. Perhaps so long as uncertain weather and difficulties of organization continue equality is impossible. Perhaps it has been wrong to lead the farmer to expect legislation to solve his problem. But there can be no question about the moral and economic value of trying to give the farmer equality.

The levying of process taxes which amount to sales taxes on food and clothing, the whole effort to raise farm prices by artificial means, and the discrimination against the cities in this new retail code, may all prove to be impractical methods of helping the farmer. But Americans who live in cities will test them without grumbling in the recognition that the farmer has had an extra hard row to hoe and that national recovery must be founded on economic justice, not only between capital and labor but between industry and agriculture.

Horsa, Henry and Henri IV

SWIMMING the Strait of Dover used to attract lots of interest besides being an open sesame to lucrative vaudeville engagements. That was before so many girls casually turned to the twenty-one-mile swim as a variation from the matutinal daily dozen.

But when Henry, who in private life supplies the motive power to a laundry cart at Sandwich, Kent, Eng., essays to challenge the Channel, that is, so to speak, a horse of another color, and interest revives.

Henry is no ordinary equine and the prosaic laundry round fails to satisfy his urge to self-expression, which in his case, as it also did with Byron, sometimes takes the form of valorous feats of swimming. The other day, released from the shafts, he straightway dived into the River Stour and swam two miles to Pegwell Bay, where fourteen centuries earlier Hengist and Horsa, conquering Jutish warriors and pirates, landed to found the English race. Horsa fell in the very moment of victory, but Henry, the laundry-cart horse, escaped his pursuers, struck boldly out to sea and made straight for the coast of France. It took a fast motor-launch to head him back to the Kentish shore, where his driver found him browsing on the marshy grasslands.

It seems a pity that such a flair for adventure should be so thwarted. Something of the thoroughbred must be in a horse in which not even the lowly servitude of delivery of washing can dull the desire to embark on high emprise. Perhaps this laboring horse of Kent has an unsuspected Norman pedigree and set out to visit his aristocratic relative who, with Henri IV upon his broad back, stands sentinel of the Seine on the Pont Neuf in Paris.

Temperance (?) in Massachusetts

MASSACHUSETTS, claimant of one of the first state prohibition statutes and of some of the earliest temperance societies, must soon pass judgment on a liquor control plan that is "liberal" to the point of laxity.

The plan, not yet fully drafted by the special legislative committee assigned to the task, compares poorly with the precautions exercised by most of the nine states which have provided systems of control to go into effect after repeal.

This does not mean that the other states have generally instituted model systems of control. In fact, their authorizations of hotel, restaurant and club liquor sales are more like revenue laws than control laws. But the Massachusetts plan, unless modified, will go them one better—or worse. No plan other than that of Nevada, which has reinstated the old local licensing system, appears more unconcerned with the social obligations of temperance.

Some of the states have hedged their plans with limitations designed to regulate and reduce the volume of liquor consumed. There is Montana with virtually a state monopoly on the traffic in liquor and with the proviso that no liquor may be sold to be consumed on the premises. There is North Dakota with its provision for municipal liquor stores; there is Delaware with its condition that spirits and wines may be purchased only from the commission; there is wild and woolly Colorado where distilled liquor may be sold only in the package.

No state except Nevada has provided for licensing the selling of liquor to be drunk on the premises in any place other than in bona fide restaurants, hotels and clubs with meals.

But if Massachusetts should pass its committee-recommended plan, it would license hard liquor sales in packages, in clubs, restaurants, hotels and taverns.

Thus unlike many of the states, it would not select one agency for the distribution of liquor but would select all of them and add one of its own—the tavern. So far the tavern represents one of the loosest if not the loosest unit in any liquor "control" plan. Its distinguishing feature is that food need not be sold with the liquor. Thus a new distributing spigot is opened, to supplement the agencies with which the other states have contented themselves. Connecticut has provided for the tavern, but only wines and beer may be sold there.

The Massachusetts tavern would differ from the saloon chiefly, if at all, in that its patrons must sit down, and the windows must not be screened more than five feet above the sidewalk. The tavern then emerges as a sit-down saloon with most of the exhibitionist qualities of a goldfish bowl.

The Massachusetts plan, as at present outlined, is distinguished for the multitudinous ways of getting liquor to the consumer. It would sluice it into the home via package sales, it would place it at the street corners in taverns and in every restaurant, club or hotel that could afford a license. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that its chief preoccupation is profit for the liquor trade.

It is very much to be hoped and expected from a state which has shown itself responsive to social demands, that the Legislature will scrap this plan and introduce a system actually designed for temperance.

A Typical American

VOLUNTEER genealogists have been digging of late into the ancestry of one of America's better known and highly respected elder citizens, and with results somewhat disconcerting to those who, taking their history for granted, have been assuming without question that he was born in America. It all began with a contribution read by Dr. Carleton Sprague Smith at Ticonderoga, in which the origin of the citizen in question, Yankee Doodle, was traced to a British officer encamped at Albany in 1758.

Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, compiler of dictionaries, advances evidence that not only was Mr. Doodle not born in America, but that he was not even among the early arrivals. In fact, it appears quite certain that more than one hundred years elapsed after the Mayflower had unloaded its first shipment of furniture before Mr. Doodle finally reached these shores. But Dr. Vizetelly admittedly is unable to fix the land of Mr. Doodle's nativity. This task is complicated by the fact that he was a foot-loose member of the tune family, whose penchant for wandering is reflected in the settling, bit by bit, of the entire domain now comprising the United States, as well as for the later urge for around-the-world cruises and week-end motoring trips.

Indeed, at various earlier times the itinerant Mr. Doodle was found entertaining the natives of southern France, the inhabitants of the Spanish Pyrenees, and, as "Yanker dudel," the tillers of the soil in the Netherlands, always, with a fine consideration, changing his verbal dress to conform to the national mode. We find him in England, during the reign of Charles I, and it was there that he donned the words which, with a few changes, he wears at the present time.

It was a word picture of Oliver Cromwell, according to one version of Yankee Doodle's arrival, that came to the mind of Dr. Richard Shuckberg, when, in 1775, he first beheld the "ragged Continentals," and in jest he gave them the air with its derisive words as the current "smash hit" of British martial music. The simple tune was easily mastered, and thus another pioneer took up his residence in the colonies.

Dr. Vizetelly and his fellow genealogists have made little progress toward clearing up the question of when and where Yankee Doodle was born. But the very fact of his mixed English-French-Spanish-Dutch ancestry really serves to make Yankee Doodle stand out more than ever as a typical American.

"Medical Jokers" and NRA

REPRESENTATIVES of the committee on industrial medicine and traumatic surgery of the American College of Surgeons have presented to the National Recovery Administration a proposed medical code for employers in industry, which appears in the nature of a "medical joker."

This proposed medical code would provide for annual medical examinations of employees, the establishment of medical laboratories available to physicians employed by industry and also to private physicians, and the treatment of alleged defects by the family physician or doctor in industry.

Many reasons might be presented why it is dangerous to give one school of medicine a monopoly as proposed in this code. As one metropolitan daily remarked a few days ago, "It is one of the fallacies of this era that any public cause can be advanced more effectively by linking it to a bureaucracy."

The emphasis placed upon the establishment of laboratories and clinics suggests a contemplated commercialism in the wholesale administration of vaccines and serums, and medical tests.

The endless commercial possibilities in medical diagnoses alone is indicated by an editorial in one of the medical journals which states that "it would take several thousand light years to make a complete survey of a patient and render an accurate and scientific diagnosis." Physicians have been quoted as saying if they send a patient to seven specialists the patient comes back with seven diseases, and a number of investigations following autopsies have indicated that medical diagnoses are wrong in about 50 per cent of cases.

Industry might well profit by the advice of the great labor leader, Samuel Gompers, who said in a similar connection:

> We may prematurely and do unnecessarily lose a number, and a large number, of our fellows by reason of ill health; but it is even of greater concern to all the working people of our country that under no guise, however well intentioned, shall they lose their liberties.

If there is any thought of adopting a health code for industry, it is only reasonable to ask that full provision be made for the right of the employee to obtain the treatment and practitioner of his choice, as now provided in so many state and federal laws.

The Sovereign Method

THE millionaire's edition of that childhood classic, "A Book of Golden Deeds," may be in the future literally a golden book, for the new method of inscribing written matter in platinum ink on leaves of gold is likely to prove extremely valuable.

Books are perishable stuff, but this system makes them, in Horace's phrase, "more enduring than brass." It is, in actual fact, the sovereign way to permanence. Gold, which has to some extent ceased to be the medium of exchange between nations, may become the medium for the exchange of ideas between the centuries.

It is estimated that within 400 years or so the books that are published today will be quite illegible; some of them, it may be thought, are unreadable already, but that, of course, is a rather different question. Newspapers are even more ephemeral, though a few publishers have copies printed on specially prepared materials for the information of more distant ages. But the permanence of even these is uncertain.

Some people may argue that one still may read the literature of ancient Greece, although the "first editions" are not extant. But it should be remembered that the Greek literature extant is only a fragment of what once existed. It is to guard against the repetition of anything like this that the new method of publication has been devised.

Already steps have been taken to make use of it. The King of England's speech at the opening of South Africa House during the last summer has been recorded, while among private families the Duke of Norfolk has arranged for the more important documents of his house to be similarly preserved. This is doubtless the beginning of a movement that may have far-reaching consequences.

Editorial Notes

More than usual weight attaches to the story of a huge sea serpent, seen regularly in the Gulf of Georgia, off Vancouver Island, in British Columbia. Not only is it told by two officials of the Provincial Government, but it is told too late in the season to attract the tourist trade.

A Chicago manufacturer of farm machinery who recently announced that he will provide occupation for his 4000 employees through the winter is also seeing to it, indirectly, that many others will have work during a good many summers to come.

A new issue of Treasury bonds in the amount of $500,000,000, offered recently, was speedily oversubscribed. And reports from other quarters indicate that the "Buy Now" campaign is progressing nicely.

The Georgia postmaster who has been serving continuously since 1877, through a long series of political changes, seems to be one example of the "forgotten man."

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

An American to Govern Danzig?—A New School of Foreign Affairs

THE suggestion that Mr. Jerome D. Greene, distinguished in many international capacities and especially so in connection with the Institute of Pacific Relations, may be appointed by the League of Nations High Commissioner for the Free City of Danzig, is interesting and important. Danzig is populated mainly by Germans, though governed by the League of Nations. Adjoining the Polish Corridor, as it does, it has shared somewhat in the international complications which surround that trouble-making strip. With one of the very best equipped harbors in the world it has seen its shipping diverted to the newly built Polish harbor of Gdynia and its own wharves left empty. In its last city election it went National Socialist, and the swastika sign, when I was there in September, was everywhere in evidence.

There are possibilities of trouble in Danzig, though at present the relations of its people with their Polish neighbors are most amicable. I am inclined to believe that members of the Institute of Pacific Relations who sat in at some of our preliminary meetings in Peiping, Shanghai or Hangchow two years ago will look upon Mr. Greene as precisely the man to guide the less turbulent fortunes of Danzig. Many of us had traveled 10,000 miles to attend the sessions of the institute in 1931. Two years earlier it had met in Japan; that year it was to meet in China. Distinguished statesmen of each of those countries were among the members and sat on our important committees. Unluckily, just as we were about to betake ourselves to the almost unspoiled Chinese city of Hangchow, where our sessions were to be held, a spasm of militarism moved the Japanese to seize Mukden and begin their absorption of Manchuria.

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For a time it seemed that the fat was in the fire. Chairman Greene called a meeting of all of us who happened to be in Peiping at the moment. The Chinese and Japanese scowled at each other across the table, and sat moodily twisting their fingers. "Can we sit at a dinner table with men who are making piratical raids in our country?" asked one Chinese acidly. "Is it safe for us to attend meetings in a Chinese town," inquired the Japanese, "when notoriously the Chinese cannot suppress crime and banditry?"

Throughout, Jerome Greene maintained a quiet, sympathetic attitude which did much to calm the passions of the two hostile peoples. It was at my suggestion—a very obvious one for which I deserve no particular credit—that the conference was shifted from Hangchow to Shanghai. Even at that there were fireworks. I referred to Shanghai as "neutral," to which all the Chinese present responded with a roar of dissent. "It may be international now," they said, "but it is properly Chinese and will be legally so when we take back those concessions."

What the Japanese did at Shanghai no one, not even their own spokesmen, can defend. But at least it put an end for the time to the Chinese idea of canceling the concessions, and as for our conference, it was held there, peacefully and usefully, largely because of the diplomatic skill with which Jerome Greene quieted the antagonistic forces. Most of us who saw him at work in Peiping and Shanghai would applaud his appointment to Danzig.

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The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy which will hold its opening exercises on the campus of Tufts College, Friday, has certain interesting and unique characteristics. The money which supports it belongs to Tufts, having been bequeathed to that institution of learning. The faculty is largely composed of professors in the Harvard School of Government. To the equipment of the school the World Peace Foundation, of Boston, has made a notable contribution in the form of the loan of its library of books, clippings and documents bearing on international affairs—one of the most valuable collections in the country.

Some of the best known internationalists in the United States sit on the board of trustees of the World Peace Foundation, and out of the coöperation of these three educational institutions a strong force for the study and interpretation of foreign affairs may be created. I understand that if the Williamstown Institute of Politics shall not be revived next year the Fletcher School may essay something in the nature of a New England institute of the same character. There is an opportunity for such an institution—provided Dr. Garfield does not go on with his historic enterprise. The South has its Institute of Public Affairs, meeting annually at Charlottesville, Va. Northwestern University, at Chicago, and the University of California maintain similar institutions. New England, it would seem, affords an admirable opportunity for making the facilities and equipment of the new Fletcher School more widely available.

Notes From Jerusalem

No Hebrew Telegrams — TELEGRAMS in Hebrew writing are not accepted in Palestine post offices, although it is one of the three official languages of the Holy Land. A new petition has just been submitted to the High Commissioner, seeking to give written Hebrew language the same status as Roman and Arabic characters. The petition is signed by a large number of representative institutions and parties of different shades of opinion in the Jewish community and supports previous petitions on the subject which have been sympathetically considered by the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

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Third Century Hebrew Art — An ancient synagogue discovered last winter on the bank of the river Euphrates has proved to be one of the most important discoveries in the sphere of Hebraic popular art of many hundreds of years ago. It is estimated to have been built in the middle of the third century of the Christian era. Numerous pictorial representations of biblical subjects found on the walls in a fine state of preservation are considered of great importance. The find has become the most important source of research into popular art, both of Jews and non-Jews.

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Motor Progress Exposition — An automobile salon at the Levant Fair, in the spring of 1934, is to provide a review of motor progress in the middle East in recent years. From a handful of motorcars in 1914 the automobile traffic in the middle East has grown to 75,000. Great deserts are now crossed daily by fleets of automobiles making a commonplace journey of what was once an adventure, taking weeks to accomplish by camel transport.

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Orange Boxes New Industry — Rapidly expanding citrus development in Palestine has led to the establishment of an important subsidiary industry—the local manufacture of orange boxes to supersede in a large measure the imported article. The demand for locally manufactured cases is substantial, especially among Jewish growers. Plans are under consideration for the establishment of new factories for the manufacture of over 3,000,000 cases a year. In anticipation of the needs of the coming citrus season, local sawmills have intensified their activities in preparing wood slats for the manufacture of these orange boxes.

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Water Scheme For Jerusalem — Preparations for carrying out the Jerusalem-Ouja River water scheme are progressing, and the residents of the Holy City are rejoicing that the end of their water shortage problem appears to be in sight. It is reported that orders have been placed with various British firms for machinery to the value of about £250,000, including pipes for £130,000, pumps for £30,000, and motors for £50,000. The water supply system is expected to be completed in 1935.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Dr. Crile's Human Machine

IT IS not the first time that Dr. Crile has presented the living organism as a chemical contraption. Nor was his Chicago address the first in which he told us that life is a "series of explosions." . . . Only a few months ago he assured us that we have within us "radiogens"—minute suns that radiate energy. Now . . . Dr. Crile gives us a sort of human radio set which will some day be about as easily repaired as a broadcast receiver merely by tuning in and listening to its music.

Bold as such a speculation may be, there can be no doubt that biologists as a class are as mechanistic as Dr. Crile. Like him, they believe that in its response to the environment and in its composition the living organism is a machine. . . .

Contrast this with the meekness of the physicist. Not so long ago he, too, was sure that the atom and the universe were machines. But the deeper he probes into the atom, the more clearly he sees that the mechanistic interpretation will not apply. The old "laws" of nature break down completely. Everywhere chance reigns, and with it something that looks strangely like free will. If the physicists have been forced to abandon the mechanistic explanation of the atom, and if plants, animals and human beings are composed of atoms, the reasoning that Dr. Crile pursues is open to doubt. We cannot have one kind of atom in the glowing filament of an electric lamp and another in the liver.

Compare Dr. Crile's address with that on "Light and Life," delivered by the Nobel Prize winner, Niels Bohr, before last year's International Congress on Light Therapy. Very humbly one of the greatest living physicists expressed the opinion that "the existence of life must be considered as an elementary fact that cannot be explained."—*New York Times.*

Another Triumph for Prohibition

A CITIZEN who has attended a number of Cherokee Indian fairs says that the 1933 exposition held recently was the best he has ever seen. More Indians were in attendance than he had ever seen at a fair before and not one of them was drunk.

This is not a left-handed compliment to the American Indian. Drinking was one of the vices the Indian acquired from the white folk who conquered him, took his land and pushed him off onto reservations here and there throughout the country. Many a swindle was perpetrated upon the Indians by white people who were unscrupulous enough to use plenty of liquor in persuading their red-skinned brothers to fall in with their canny schemes.

Obviously the Cherokees of North Carolina are not suffering from prohibition. They are keeping sober. Imagine, however, their plight when the Eighteenth Amendment has been swept away with no tried or trusted method of liquor control at hand to be substituted. With saloons going full blast, the Indian will be much the worse for it. It is the business of a government to protect its citizens. Its wards are even more entitled to protection lest they be debased, debauched and ruined.—*Winston-Salem (N. C.) Journal.*

The Basis of Optimism

FEW, even among the highbrows of today, remember John Paul Frederick Richter, known to most of his contemporaries simply as "Jean Paul," philosophical humorist and essayist, a younger contemporary of Goethe, and not without influence in nineteenth century thought.

One saying of Jean Paul's deserves a permanent place in the memory of an often-bewildered world: *So ist der blaue Himmel grösser als jedes Gewolk darein, und dauerhafter dazu.* A free translation would be, "The blue sky is greater than all the clouds in it, and it lasts longer."

Good is more enduring than bad. The stars in their courses fight on the side of truth and right. "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." Depressions are bound to be overcome. Mistakes, whether of statesmen, economists, or business leaders, are sure in the long run to right themselves.

Human needs are here, human energies are not exhausted, the earth yields her harvests, there is somewhere work and food for all. The blue sky is still above our heads.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Intellectual Famine

DR. ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN'S notion that America is intellectually half starved may have plenty of foundation. As intellectual pursuits most Americans follow the movies and the sporting pages and let it go at that. A mental diet limited to the hors d'œuvres and cream puffs!

In this country it was a nine days' wonder that General Dawes, a banker and man of affairs, and William H. Woodin, an engineer and financier, should have composed little airs, though these were the kind of tunes that any music teacher ought to be able to write.

Let us look elsewhere. Who were the "Big Five" of the so-called New Russian School of Composers? They were M. A. Balakirev, a mathematician; César Cui, a lieutenant-general in the army and authority on fortification; A. P. Borodin, a university professor of chemistry; N. A. Rimsky-Korsakov, an admiral in the navy, and M. P. Mussorgsky, an officer in the army.

Though this fact is striking to us, nothing particular was thought about it in Russia. There it was taken for granted that business and professional men and men of affairs should have cultural and intellectual interests.

This may help to illustrate what Dr. Meiklejohn means. —*San Francisco Chronicle.*